

# Herald Tribune

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## U.S. Offered Deal On Missiles to Russia at Talks

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT)—The United States has offered its anti-missile defense system, entirely if the Soviet Union will agree to limit the number of its SS-9 offensive missiles and abandon its own missile defenses, an administration report.

The official said that at the conclusion of four months of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union in Vienna, the United States is extremely optimistic about the progress made thus far and hopeful about reaching an agreement on limiting missile systems.

Comments were made at a news conference by the White House for newsmen in New Orleans Friday during President Nixon's visit and made available for publication tonight. New Orleans papers have reported that the president met with President Nixon's special assistant for security affairs, and other administration officials.

A list of the U.S. proposal had been reported, but the first time it had been published by such high officials.

### Territory Questions

In the briefing, the newsmen told by one official that the United States would try to engage Israel and the Arab states in some territorial compromise in their forthcoming negotiations through Gunnar V. Jarring, United Nations mediator.

Administration officials said no political solution to the Israeli dispute could be reached if the Arabs insist that Israel withdraw completely to its 1967 lines or if Israel in "substantial acquisition" of territory.

The newsmen were also told that administration saw no chance of settlement if the Arab states insisted their position regarding the 1.2 million Palestinian exiles without giving Israel what it is not expected to have all back at the risk of losing the fundamental character of the State of Israel.

In the coming weeks and months, an administration source said, the United States will have to encourage both sides to move from maximum positions to a compromise.

Discussing the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union, a source said the next round is in Helsinki on Nov. 2, administration officials defended the House contention that the nation of construction of the anti-missile defense system.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Gas Ship Sails for Dump Site

### Protesters Drop Appeal to Court

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A rusty World War II Liberty ship was being towed out to sea tonight with 418 concrete casks of deadly nerve gas aboard.

Two commercial tug boats today hauled the hull of the Leherum Russell, laden with 12,500 obsolete gas-filled rockets, from Sunny Point, N.C., into the Atlantic where it will be scuttled.

The final legal obstacle to the Army's gas-disposal plan was withdrawn earlier today. A U.S. Appeals Court had agreed to hold up the ship's sailing until 10 a.m. (1400 GMT) tomorrow if the Environmental Defense Fund decided to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The E.D.F. attorneys decided to drop the case and the court refused to halt the dumping.

A spokesman for E.D.F. said that the decision not to appeal to the Supreme Court was based on two considerations—the court is in summer recess and its members scattered around the country, and that it had accomplished one of its main purposes of bringing the Army's gas disposal practices to the attention of the country.

A tropical storm that threatened to disrupt the precarious 40-hour trip to a point 283 miles off Cape Kennedy, Fla., had dissipated. Navy spokesmen at Sunny Point said, and the little flotilla, which included a Navy destroyer and Coast Guard cutter, was on its way at 2:48 p.m. (1948 GMT) and would reach the dumping area Tuesday morning.

Army scientists have said that the sinking of the gas containers would not release or pollute the sea. But an Army witness last week at the district court hearing on the effort to block the dumping conceded he could not be sure whether the tremendous water pressure at the 16,000-foot depth would not crack the concrete vaults sealing the rockets.

If this did happen, however, Army scientists say the gas nerve gas released would be neutralized by the seawater within some ten hours. However, the more potent liquid VX gas, which is not water-soluble, would have a theoretical half-life retention of half its potency of up to ten years.

In a television interview today, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird was asked if the controversial deep-water gas disposal might not be used again in future. He promised, "It will not happen again."

Mr. Laird said the technique of encasing unwanted gas rockets in concrete had been abandoned in 1967-68 and that detoxification of the gas would be used henceforth.



STAYING ON THE ALERT—Egyptian troops along the Suez Canal cease-fire line practice hand-to-hand fighting during exercises to remain in combat condition.

## Britain Requests Israel to Release Two Algerians It Seized on Airliner

JERUSALEM, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Britain today asked Israel for the speedy release of two Algerian passengers of a British airliner detained here last Friday when they arrived in transit from the Far East.

British Ambassador John Barnes called on Foreign Minister Abba Eban at his own request to discuss the fate of the two, Maj. Khazib Djelloul and Ali Belaziz. An embassy spokesman said after the meeting he had nothing to add to a Foreign Office statement in London that the ambassador had been instructed to press for their early release.

The two Algerians will be released without further delay, the Associated Press reported from Jerusalem, quoting "authoritative government sources."

Arrangements for their release are being undertaken as a goodwill gesture to Britain, which has requested their release, the sources said.

[Maj. Khazib has been identified as chairman of the Permanent Study and Development Committee for the Greater Algeria Area, and Mr. Belaziz is a businessman.]

Cabinet Briefed

Mr. Eban briefed the cabinet at its regular weekly session here today on the question of the Algerians and speculation that they might be used in a prisoner exchange deal, similar to that imposed by Algeria two years ago for the release of a hijacked Israeli airliner and its male passengers and crew.

Algeria held the seven Israeli crew and five passengers as well as the Boeing-707 airliner for 40 days until a deal was arranged for the release of Arab prisoners in Israel.

The English-language Jerusalem Post said Israel was likely to demand the release of all the captured Israeli pilots in Egypt and Syria before the two Algerians were freed. "Algeria itself set a precedent for such an exchange when it demanded the release by Israel of Arab terrorists in exchange for the release of the hijacked El Al plane and its crew two years ago," the paper said.

The leader of a rightist opposition party, Shmuel Tamir, called on the government today to hold the two until the release of Israeli prisoners, including a civilian watchman abducted by Arab guerrillas on New Year's Eve and since held in Jordan.

The mass-circulation evening newspaper Maariv said several cabinet members felt the Algerians should be released as a goodwill gesture.

It said the ministers felt Israel should not hold the two since it had itself protested over the detention by Syria of two Israeli passengers of an American plane hijacked to Damascus last year.

There has been no official statement on the two men since Friday's brief communiqué that they had been detained while in transit.

Tim said Maj. Djelloul had approached the pilot of the BOAC plane when he heard it was heading for Israel after taking off from Tehran and asked him not to land at Lydda, but the pilot declined and

then in the Senate who had long been interested in Latin America, frequently discussed plans to overturn Premier Fidel Castro, including a possible assassination attempt. According to the Florida Democrat's account, the President eventually became so impatient with his friend's advice that one day he smashed a plate as he said, "Let's quit talking about this subject."

Bay of Pigs

Another aspect of the Cuban situation involved a two-page memorandum from the State Department officer concerned with Cuba that was designed to brief Mr. Kennedy for his first meeting as President-elect with President Eisenhower. No mention was made of the preparations for the Bay of Pigs landing, although they had been under way for almost a year, because, as the official, Robert A. Hurwicz, recalled, no one below the rank of assistant secretary was aware of them.

In the Berlin crisis of 1961, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the President's personal representative in the beleaguered city—long believed to have been at odds with Mr. Kennedy—was ready over the use of stronger measures to counter Soviet pressures.

The Kennedy oral-history program began in March, 1964—one of the most ambitious projects of its kind. That month President Kennedy's widow and his brother Robert, then the Attorney General, asked foreign leaders, public figures and friends to make tape recordings of their memories and impressions of him and of their dealings with him.

The program, which has accumulated some 800 interviews and is continuing under the guidance of the National Archives, the administering agency of the presidential libraries, was designed to provide raw material for historians and biographers.

John F. Stewart, acting director of the Kennedy Library, has estimated that interviews with key figures of the Kennedy years, including his widow, Robert Kennedy, his late brother, Robert S. McNamara, former Defense Secretary; Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State; and McGeorge Bundy, former presidential adviser, are likely to remain closed for several decades and in some cases as long as the lifetime of these interviewees.

Parts of interviews containing confidential references to national



United Press International.

via Eisenhower, grandson of the former President, in Newport News, Va., inscribed his name on a brass plate to be mounted aboard the nuclear-powered carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower. With him (top to bottom) are Mamie Eisenhower, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Julie Eisenhower.

## Keel Laid for Aircraft Carrier Eisenhower

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 16 (UPI)—The Navy laid the keel yesterday for its third nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, the USS Dwight D. Eisenhower, a \$5,000-ton behemoth that will cost about \$700 million.

It joins the fleet in 1975. The keel itself is estimated at \$510 million with all its electronic and plane-filling gear.

The late President's grandson, 22-year-old Dwight David Eisenhower III, who will break the family's Army tradition in September when he enters Navy officers' candidate school, performed the authentication ritual before 1,500 guests by striking his name on a brass plate attached to the ship's keel.

In the next shipway, the Eisenhower's sister ship and the nation's second nuclear carrier,

the USS Nimitz, lies halfway completed. The Nimitz is the first of a new class of these carriers and will enter service in 1973, about a year behind schedule. A mile away, in another part of the sprawling shipyard, the USS Enterprise, the first U.S. nuclear carrier, is getting its atomic powerplant recharged for only the second time since joining the fleet in 1961.

## Laird Says U.S. Cannot Confirm Truce Violation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that it was impossible to prove or disprove Israeli charges that the Soviet Union and Egypt violated the Middle East cease-fire in the first few hours after it took effect.

Mr. Laird called for an end to arguments over whether there have been cease-fire violations, and urged the start of negotiations. The defense secretary, appearing on the ABC Television interview program, "Issues and Answers," broke the official U.S. silence on Israel's charges that Soviet surface-to-air missiles have been moved closer to the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire.

Mr. Laird said that there was a considerable buildup in the missiles in late July and early August. But it was impossible to prove or disprove Israeli claims that the missile defenses were strengthened in the first few hours after the cease-fire began nine days ago, he said.

Mr. Laird said that there had been no violations of the cease-fire by Egypt since the United States was able to start reliable verification procedures about 14 hours after the cease-fire began.

This appeared to reject Israel's claim to have discovered an additional missile battery in the cease-fire zone three days ago.

Mr. Laird declined to say whether the United States was using U-2 reconnaissance planes to check for any cease-fire violations. "I can assure you that we are using the very best reconnaissance that we possibly can use in this situation," he said.

He said U.S. intelligence was better than Israeli intelligence for detecting what was happening on the Egyptian side of the canal.

Both Sides Agree

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—High-altitude American reconnaissance planes are flying over the Suez Canal to monitor the cease-fire agreement under an understanding with the Egyptians and Israelis. The Los Angeles Times reported Friday.

The U.S. aircraft were said to be U-2 spy planes. Informal sources said that there was a de facto understanding between the Arabs and Israeli disputants and the United States to permit the American overflights. It is not a specific part of the cease-fire deal.

Where the long-range U-2 planes are based was not known. It is clear that the aircraft do not land in Egypt or Israel.

Cairo Won't Reply To Israeli Charges

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Egypt will not answer Israeli charges it moved ground-to-air missiles closer to the Suez Canal front during the cease-fire, the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Quoting an official government spokesman, the newspaper said Egypt "does not intend to answer any Israeli accusations."

The first item on the agenda for the forthcoming negotiations should be the defining of the "qualities of peace," she said—"what kind of peaceful relations will we be able to have? Then, when we know how real this peace is going to be, then we can sit down and draw the map of the future borders."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban is due to outline Israel's attitude toward the procedures for negotiation at a news conference tomorrow, when the first announcement of the believed strengthening of Egypt's missile defenses was made.

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## Kennedy Papers, Oral History Open to Scholars

### First Selection Provides Insights Into His Foreign Policy Decisions

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK (NYT).—The John F. Kennedy Memorial Library has opened to scholars and researchers the first selection of its 15 million pages of documents and transcripts, including transcripts of 300 oral-history interviews with such figures as Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mike Mansfield and a White House upholder.

A study of the documents at the library's temporary home, the Federal Records Center, in Waltham, Mass., found that the bulk consists of White House correspondence and other less important papers, but that the interviews add to the historical record many details of the President's attitudes and policies, particularly in the foreign-relations field.

The interviews—representing only a minor selection of the oral-history program initiated soon after President Kennedy's assassination in November, 1963—disclose some fascinating insights into his major decisions on foreign policy.

During the 1960 presidential campaign and after his election, for example, Mr. Kennedy and George A. Smathers, a close friend

then in the Senate who had long been interested in Latin America, frequently discussed plans to overturn Premier Fidel Castro, including a possible assassination attempt. According to the Florida Democrat's account, the President eventually became so impatient with his friend's advice that one day he smashed a plate as he said, "Let's quit talking about this subject."

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Parts of interviews containing confidential references to national



Election Is Today

Leftist Arab Guerrilla Group Made Legal Party in Lebanon

By Eric Pace

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (AP)—Lebanese authorities, in what is regarded as a pre-election maneuver, yesterday legalized the political party headed by George Habash, the leftist Arab commando leader.

Giving freedom of action to the guerrillas of the Arab Nationalist Movement is expected to strengthen Mr. Habash's position in Lebanon, Israel's northern neighbor.

Already, thousands of commandos are encamped in Lebanon's southern border region, which they use as a staging area for raids inside Israel. They are pledged to undermine the Middle East cease-fire and any attempt at a peaceful settlement.

Communist Party Lebanon's Interior Ministry also legalized several other radical parties which had formerly been outlawed. They include the Lebanese Communist party, which supports a commando group of its own, the Partisan Forces.

The government's action was generally interpreted as a gesture of defiance by the leftist interior minister, Kamal Jumblatt, against former president Camille Chamoun. A pro-American rightist, Mr. Chamoun is a candidate in tomorrow's presidential balloting.

It is widely felt that the 70-year-old Mr. Chamoun, a Christian and member of the National Liberal party, lacks the broad support necessary to be elected. While president from 1952 to 1956 he incurred the opposition of Moslem political leaders.

Critics have asserted that he was mostly to blame for the 1958 civil war, during which hundreds of Lebanese were killed and United States Marines called in.

An Unwritten Covenant Lebanon has a population of about 2.5 million, divided almost equally between Moslems and Christians.

Mrs. Meir Defends U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) mains the point of immediate dispute, holding up the opening. Israel favors holding the talks at the level of foreign minister, and officials here say they have been informed that Mr. Jarring also holds this view.

The Arab governments are pressing for a lower level of representation, by the UN ambassadors of the countries involved, apparently to downplay the significance of talks, even indirect, with Israel.

"If these talks are seriously aimed toward peace," Mrs. Meir asked, "shouldn't we have the most authoritative possible level of negotiators?"

"We are going into these talks wholeheartedly, but without any illusions or emotions. We are hoping for the best but preparing for the worst."

Egypt Has Asked 140 Palestinian Students to Leave

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Egypt has asked 140 Palestinian students, affiliated to commando organizations hostile to Egypt's acceptance of Middle East peace moves, to leave the country, the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

It said the students belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which it said was financed by Iraq's ruling Ba'ath party, and the Popular Democratic Front, subsidised by "a certain foreign quarter."

Egypt was aiming at "forestalling any mistakes" as a result of the attitude toward Egypt and its policy of the Ba'ath party, which has criticized Cairo's acceptance of the current Middle East peace initiative.

An official source, quoted by Al-Ahram, said there had been intentional provocation and exaggeration in some reports that Palestinian students were being expelled from Egypt.

More than 6,000 Palestinian students were continuing their studies and life normally in Egypt, the newspaper added.

Al-Ahram did not make clear whether the 140 students had yet left Egypt.

Sucre Devalued By Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 16 (NYT)—The Ecuadorian government reluctantly devalued the sucre from the official rate of 18.42 to 24.75 to the U.S. dollar this afternoon.

The expected devaluation had caused the sucre to lose almost half its buying power in recent weeks. This had paralyzed Ecuador's economy and plunged it into the gravest economic crisis in its 160 years as a republic.

Prices have soared despite efforts to prevent speculation. High government officials have left office, and the government concedes that criminal and anti-state terrorist groups are proliferating.

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Israel Seeks \$130 Million More Taxes

Defense Spending 67 Percent of Budget

JERUSALEM, Aug. 15 (AP)—Israeli taxpayers were told today they would have to dig even deeper into their pockets because of increasing defense expenditures.

The Finance Ministry announced a new tax on gasoline, cigarettes, postage, telephones and wine. Israel is the second highest taxed country in the world, after Sweden.

The new levy, designed to raise another 450 million Israeli pounds (\$130 million) in the present fiscal year, was formally approved by the government today, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir told a conference of world Jewish fund raising leaders last night that despite the present cease-fire arrangements, he could not yet see a reduction in the country's defense expenditures.

Armistice or Peace "Not even, I dare say, if and when this cease-fire turns into an armistice, or God willing, a permanent peace agreement," he added.

Mr. Sapir said Israel is spending 67 percent of its budget on defense.

The minister said imports linked to the military would account for 68 percent of the country's deficit in the balance of payments in 1970. Defense outlays represented 31 percent of the total imports, he added.

He illustrated the extent of increased military expenditures by noting that in 1967, the year of the six-day war, Israel spent only 36 percent of its budget on defense.

Mr. Sapir said that Israel would continue to seek massive financial aid from world Jewry to sustain the country's economic development.

He outlined a five-year plan for economic expansion, which anticipated total investments of \$7 billion of which \$5.5 billion would have to come from outside sources.

This rate of investment was necessary, he said, to provide for the absorption of 250,000 new immigrants during the next five years and to increase exports from the present \$1.4 billion to \$2.6 billion in 1975.

Polish Defector Says Hungary Reluctant in Move on Prague

BONN, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—Hungary is depicted as a reluctant participant in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia in a book written by Austrian-born Erwin Weist, who was formerly an interpreter for Polish Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The book, due for publication shortly in West Germany, gives behind-the-scenes details of the June, 1968, conference of Warsaw Pact party chiefs two months before the invasion.

Mr. Weist's presence in West Germany was disclosed today by the Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende, which said he had defected to West Germany after being Mr. Gomulka's interpreter for ten years.

Fawzi Abandons Command of Arab East Front Armies

AMMAN, Aug. 16 (UPI)—High Jordanian government officials confirmed today that the Egyptian War Minister, Mohamed Fawzi, has given up his command on the Arab eastern front against Israel.

The sources said Jordan's King Hussein was now supreme commander of all troops in Jordan, which include some 12,000 Iraqi forces, token Syrian and Saudi Arabian units as well as the Jordanian Army. Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi is now commander of the Syrian front, the sources said.

All army units stationed along the eastern front have been notified of the Egyptian decision, they said.

There was no immediate explanation of the Egyptian action, but observers noted it followed a split in Arab ranks occasioned by Egypt and Jordan's acceptance of the American Middle East peace proposals.

Both Syria and Iraq, as well as Palestinian guerrillas, have rejected the American initiative.

1800 Turned Back At Czech Border

MUNICH, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Czechoslovak border guards turned back more than 1,800 foreign tourists this weekend in line with a temporary ban on journalists, lawyers, priests and students, Bavarian border police said.

Police at all four West German-Czech border crossings said that they knew of no exceptions to the ban. Also excluded were persons born in Czechoslovakia who are citizens of other countries.

Czech border guards told their West German counterparts that the ban was in force "or the week before and the week after the second anniversary next Friday of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia."

Israel to Seek Billion In U.S. Contributions

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16 (AP)—Israeli Premier Golda Meir has urged Jewish leaders in the United States to raise one billion dollars for Israel in 1972, the state radio reported yesterday.

Mrs. Meir emphasized the need to raise this amount—twice the sum expected to be collected in 1971—in a recent meeting with leaders of the fund-raising projects for Israel, the radio said.

It added that American Jewish leaders had assured the Israeli premier that there were good chances of large increases in contributions.

10 Killed in Train Wreck

ORAN, Algeria, Aug. 16 (AP)—Ten persons were killed and many others injured today when the last two cars of the Oran-Orléans passenger train went off the tracks at Zabana, 17 miles southwest of here.

Religious Foes Join Forces In Ulster Flood Relief Work

FBI Seeking Angela Davis

RELATIVES OF the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other religious leaders in the North Irish town of Belfast today joined forces to help flood victims.

The Rev. James Bevan, a Methodist minister, said the religious community was united in its concern for the flood victims.

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HELPING HAND—British troops sent to Northern Ireland to control religious rioting there turned to relief work as rainfalls flooded many areas of Ulster. Here a soldier helps a policeman to push a waterlogged car in a Belfast street.

U.S. Offered Missile Deal

(Continued from Page 1) provides the United States with its best leverage for achieving an ultimate agreement.

One administration official said that during the negotiations thus far, the one American development in the missile field which the Russians seemed most interested in stopping was the anti-missile program.

This official said that it would be very easy for Moscow to stop this program by agreeing to limits on deployment of Soviet SS-9 missiles.

In a package proposal submitted to the Soviet negotiators on July 24, the United States suggested numerical limitations on nuclear delivery systems of all types with a special quota on huge missiles like the SS-9.

The Russians have approximately 300 of the SS-9s in operation or in some stage of deployment.

Kennedy Papers, Oral History

(Continued from Page 1) "As I recollect," added Sen. Smathers, who has retired for reasons of health, "he was just throwing out a great barrage of questions... He was certain it could be accomplished."

"I remember that it would be no great problem," but the question was whether or not it would be accomplished that which he wanted it to, whether or not the reaction throughout South America would be good or bad.

"And I talked with him about it and, frankly, at this particular time I felt that he was just throwing out a great barrage of questions... He was certain it could be accomplished."

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U.S., Saigon Bases Along DMZ Shelled in Coordinated Raids

SAIGON, Aug. 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese gunners shelled at least four allied bases along the Demilitarized Zone in coordinated attacks today.

The rocket and mortar attacks were the heaviest along the DMZ since last winter and could presage a limited offensive or what U.S. commanders call a "highpoint" of activity in the region.

One U.S. officer said captured Communist documents had ordered North Vietnamese troops to step up their activity throughout the country this week and "we've been looking for a pickup in attacks right about now."

Historic Anniversaries The attacks apparently were timed to coincide with several historical Communist anniversaries from now until Sept. 3, the first anniversary of North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh's death.

They came a day after the Viet Cong ordered a short-term wave of attacks "to make new military achievements" to celebrate Wednesday's 25th anniversary of the 1945 Communist uprising against the French.

The targets included Camp Carroll, the two northernmost American base camps along the DMZ, part of the onetime McNamara line, and a South Vietnamese artillery base.

There were no immediate reports of ground attacks, but field commanders were bracing for infantry assaults later on during the night.

Heaviest Raids The shelling with rockets and mortars began after 2-33 bombers launched their heaviest raids in nearly two years in the northwestern quarter of South Vietnam in attacks for the shelled-up North Vietnamese attacks.

Fifty of the Stratofortresses, two-thirds of the entire B-52 fleet in the Pacific, dumped 1,500 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese base camps, bunkers, gun positions, storage and staging areas and infiltration corridors from Laos.

The strikes followed earlier Communist mortar and rocket assaults on two allied bases and American and South Vietnamese troops operating around them.

The U.S. Command said several Americans were wounded but none killed, among one of the bases, named Barnett, located ten miles northwest of besieged fire base O'Reilly.

It was the third allied base that has come under pressure in past six weeks in the sector of the A Shau Valley between the Demilitarized Zone and the populated northern Cambodian city of Kompong Thom, and a government spokesman claimed the Viet Cong had been reduced to silence.

Kill Rattle A hull in the Cambodian flag continued as Premier Lon Nol announced in a nationwide broadcast that Cambodian troops had put 12,000 Viet Cong and Vietnamese out of action in five-month-old war. He said 263 Cambodians were killed, 2 not explain why the Viet Cong were so high and Cambodians so extremely low.

The premier declared in the speech that he would declare a republic in October, ending centuries of royal rule.

Marine Give 5-Yr. Term Murder of 1

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 16 (AP)—An 18-year-old Marine was sentenced to five years in prison for the murder of 15 South Vietnamese women and children in a southwest of here last Feb. 3.

A jury of three officers and senior enlisted men deliberated nearly all day before returning verdict against Pfc. Samuel Green Jr., of Cleveland. The oral court-martial set the two and a half hour trial.

Pfc. Green also was reduced rank to private, given a dishonorable discharge and ordered to pay back allowances. An appeal is automatic.

The marine, the third of 10 to be tried in the case and the second convicted, heard the oral court-martial set the two and a half hour trial.

Pfc. Green was convicted of counts of murder involving women and 11 children. He was acquitted of a 16th count.

The key prosecution witness in the case, another member of the "killer team" patrol, testified during the one-day trial that Pfc. Green had not been with him. He testified by the witness Pfc. Michael S. Krichen, 31, of Fort Worth, Pa., had been in the previous acquittal of Pfc. Thomas R. Boyd, 19, of Fort Worth, Pa.

Convicted earlier of premeditated murder and sentenced to life imprisonment was Pfc. Michael Schwartz, 31, of Weirton, West Virginia. He was acquitted of a 16th count.

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U.S. to Shift 54 Planes to South Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 16 (NYT)—The United States plans to shift a wing of 54 Phantom F-4 fighter-bombers from Japan and station them permanently in South Korea, according to well-placed American sources.

The move, which is expected to take place this fall, is aimed at bolstering Korean confidence that, despite American plans to withdraw about 20,000 troops over the next year, the United States remains firmly committed to help defend South Korea against attack.

Actually, the sources concede, the three squadrons of planes would not be permanently increased current American air strength in Korea, since at least two other F-4 squadrons, which have been on rotational assignment here from bases in the United States, will soon go home. For quite some time, the number of American jet fighters here at any one time has ranged from 80 to 120.

Until now, all these jets have been based elsewhere—Japan, Okinawa and the United States—and sent here for varying periods, ranging from several weeks to several months at a time.

Permanent Base But with the move from Japan, the new wing will make its home in South Korea and will stay there permanently.

"Our aim is to reassure the Koreans during this difficult period," said one ranking American official. "Despite budgetary cuts, it shows we intend to maintain our relative air strength here. They know that the minute an air attack starts, we're involved."

American diplomatic and military officials here recognize that, with the planned reduction of approximately one-third of the 64,000 troops the United States would have in Korea, the United States has a credibility problem—both with South Korea and North Korea.

Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon, in an interview, summarized the problem from Seoul's point of view this way: "No matter what the United States takes out, North Korea will take the beginning of a withdrawal as a wavering or weakening of United States intentions here."

Numbers Unimportant American officials say that steps must be taken rather soon to convince the leaders of the two Koreas that American ability to resist any new aggression here is based not on the number of American GIs manning outposts along the Demilitarized Zone, but on Washington's continuing resolve to rush to the aid of the South in the event of war.

They agree that certain forces must remain on the ground here. But they insist that there is no "magic number" below which the Pyongyang regime would decide it was safe to risk a second round in the Korean war.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 71 to 80 Sunny  
ALASKA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
ARIZONA... 75 to 85 Sunny  
ARKANSAS... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
CALIFORNIA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
CANADA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
COLORADO... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
CONNECTICUT... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
DELAWARE... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
FLORIDA... 75 to 85 Sunny  
GEORGIA... 75 to 85 Sunny  
HAWAII... 75 to 85 Sunny  
ILLINOIS... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
INDIANA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
IOWA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
KANSAS... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
KENTUCKY... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
LOUISIANA... 75 to 85 Sunny  
MAINE... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
MARYLAND... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
MASSACHUSETTS... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
MICHIGAN... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
MINNESOTA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
MISSISSIPPI... 75 to 85 Sunny  
MISSOURI... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
MONTANA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
NEBRASKA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NEVADA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NEW HAMPSHIRE... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
NEW JERSEY... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NEW MEXICO... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NEW YORK... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NEW ZEALAND... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
NORTH CAROLINA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
NORTH DAKOTA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
OHIO... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
OKLAHOMA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
OREGON... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
PENNSYLVANIA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
RHODE ISLAND... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
SOUTH CAROLINA... 75 to 85 Sunny  
SOUTH DAKOTA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
TENNESSEE... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
TEXAS... 75 to 85 Sunny  
UTAH... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
VERMONT... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
VIRGINIA... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
WASHINGTON... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
WEST VIRGINIA... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy  
WISCONSIN... 65 to 75 Partly Cloudy  
WYOMING... 55 to 65 Partly Cloudy

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## USAF Lieutenant Accused

Motorcyclist Runs Down Man  
Charged With Two Bombings

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16 (AP)—A motorcyclist who braved pistol fire to run down a gunman was credited today with foiling a robbery plot in which bombs were set off in two busy department stores.

3,000 Collect  
At Insolvent  
Bank in N.J.

By Richard J. H. Johnston

ATLANTON, N.J., Aug. 16 (NYT)—Nearly 3,000 depositors moved in a slow, twisting line into the defunct Atlanton National Bank building yesterday to receive federal deposit insurance corporation checks that covered most of their deposits.

The bank was declared insolvent and seized by the controller of the currency last week. Audits had disclosed that \$5 million in its funds had been misapplied, an act federal authorities have laid to its president, Douglas J. Schotte.

Mr. Schotte was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Newark Tuesday after a two-hour appearance before the federal grand jury and later was charged with the misapplication of the funds. He is free on \$25,000 bail.

Following the government seizure of the six-year-old bank on Route 35 in this Monmouth County town, the FDIC took over the operation of the bank and will handle its liquidation.

FDIC employees at four teller windows in the bank today made out checks drawn upon the Federal Reserve Bank in Newark for the amounts in each account of the 3,000 depositors. The FDIC insures checking and savings accounts in amounts up to \$20,000 for each individual account.

Depositors' claims in excess of the insured amount will be paid pro rata, with other creditors' claims against the bank after the FDIC completes the liquidation.

The operation went off without complaint or difficulty. Five or six women suffered mild illness brought on by the 90-degree-plus heat as they stood on the pavement of the bank's parking area.

The line moved into the air-conditioned, red brick, three-story building past a desk in the lobby where each depositor was identified by bank employees who had been asked by the FDIC to assist in the operation.

Storms Lash U.K.;  
Sailor Feared Dead

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Gales whipped the coasts of Britain today, sending hundreds of sailboats scurrying for harbor and causing one probable death.

The Norwegian fishing vessel Dorthea Mogster radiated that a seaman was missing after being washed overboard near the Shetland Islands. Six Norwegian vessels searched through the day with no results.

Hippies With a Difference

Bands of Soviet Dropouts  
Rove Distant Parts of Nation

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (NYT)—Roving bands of dropouts from Soviet society, living in self-imposed isolation in Siberia and other distant parts of the country, have become a source of official concern here.

These hard-drinking, loosely knit itinerant groups, mostly men of all ages, form in a sense a new social phenomenon in Soviet society, where authorities generally like to maintain control over the population's activities. The groups follow the life style of tramps and hippies in the West, with an important difference.

Because of peculiarities of the Soviet economy, these dropouts make a lot of money at temporary jobs even if authorities might frown on their disdain for society.

They are known "bitchi" which literally translated means "nutcases." Their existence had not been generally known until Kommunisty Pravda, the young Communist League newspaper, ran an article last month graphically describing them. Many readers have since written letters expressing views on what society should do about them.

According to the newspaper, the ranks of the bitchi are filled with people from all walks of life—former bank directors, builders, disappointed artists, metal workers, graduates of circus schools and piano tuners, among others.

No figures were given on their number but the paper said that in one small village, "several hundred" had made an appearance over a four-year period.

"Not a small part of them served various terms in prisons, and after being released, decided not to return to their wives, mothers, sisters and children," the paper said. Others were natives of the distant regions who were unhappy with regular work or had been fired for drinking or other violations.

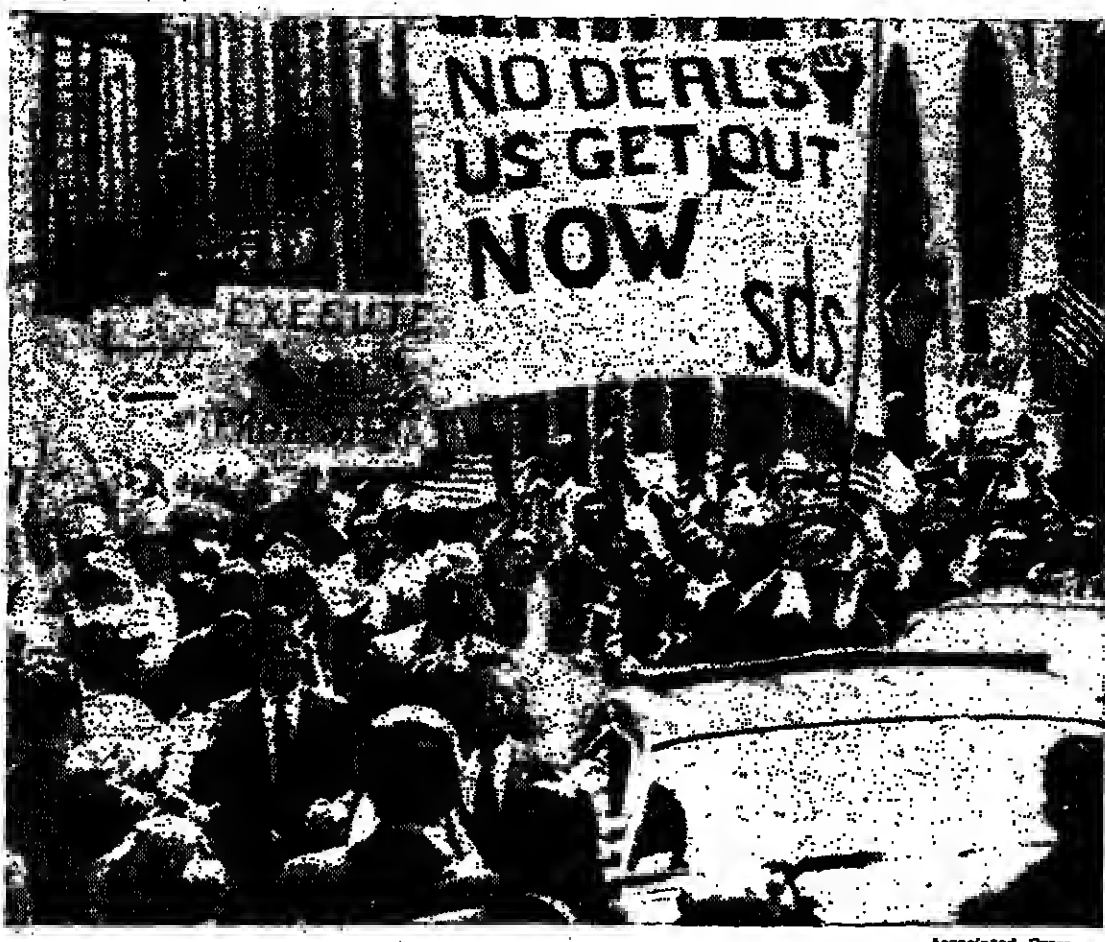
Some came in search of adventure or money, or simply to run away from office or family problems, it said. The newspaper said that bitchi can be found in such places as Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka, where most Russians would never want to go because of their isolation from civilization and the unpleasant climate and terrain. Many of these places were locales for concentration camps in Stalin's time.

Because of the shortage of workers in these areas, the bitchi apparently have no trouble getting temporary work from local farms or organizations ready to pay high wages. After finishing the job, the bitchi then tend to separate, spend their money on drink or other pleasures, and later get together in some other area to work at another job.

The bitchi have "no ties with our society or the life of the country," Kommunisty Pravda complained. "For months and years, they do not listen to the radio and do not read newspapers."

"As pointed out it is to note, these people exist who have isolated themselves from society, from its moral principles, ethical norms and also its laws. Many of them do not have a work book, a trade union card, or even an identification card," required of all workers and citizens.

The paper made no specific suggestions on what to do to rehabilitate the bitchi. The first batch of letters published yesterday contained suggestions from letting the bitchi alone to a demand that police methods be used.



OPINION IN AMERICA—President Nixon waves from his car in New Orleans's French Quarter as he passes demonstrators exposing antagonistic views: the larger banner urges the United States to get out of Indochina, while the smaller sign calls on the President to order the execution of all those who protest against the war.

## Firm, Reasonable Approach

Nixon Reassures the South  
On School Desegregation

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16 (NYT)—President Nixon flew here today to reassure the South that he is at once firm and reasonable in his approach to the next big round of school desegregation this fall.

He reiterated that the Supreme Court has decreed school desegregation and that he is responsible for enforcing the decision.

"I shall meet my responsibility," he said.

But, he said, "This is one country, one people, and we are going to carry out the law in that way, not in a punitive way, treating the South as basically a second-class part of the nation, but treating this part of the country with the respect that it deserves, asking its leaders to cooperate with us and we with them."

He stressed the importance of maintaining strong public schools while several hundred Southern districts make the transition this fall from racially dual to unitary systems.

Although he did not mention the private segregated schools that are cropping up to permit whites to avoid integration, he seemed to be suggesting that Southerners keep their distance from them.

More Visible Efforts

The President strongly praised the several dozen persons who have agreed to serve on state advisory committees on public education to help smooth the transition to unitary systems in seven Southern states where the desegregation process will be the heaviest.

Part of the purpose of his trip was to bolster the stature of these committees and make them more visible in their home states as they try to persuade reluctant whites to support public education.

In a briefing to newsmen after meeting with the committee leaders, Mr. Nixon described his largely symbolic visit here as "preventive action" to help insure that Southerners comply peacefully with the law.

Easier Transition Seen

He predicted that many districts that might have had trouble between the races this fall would make the transition peacefully instead. Much of the credit will go to the crucial state advisory committees, he said.

Actors in Audience's Laps

Director to Make Laser Film  
That Shows Objects in Round

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (WF)—Joseph Strick, director of "Ulysses" and "The Tropic of Cancer," said Friday that he has obtained a license to make the first movie in which actors will be seen in the round, and will even jump into the laps of the audience.

The film will be a hologram motion picture, shot with the use of laser rays. Holograms can be projected so that the audience can see completely around the image presented—and a hologram actor can even mingle with the audience.

The word "hologram" means "a depiction of the entirety" and the transmitted object seems to be so real that when you reach out to touch, you are startled when your fingers thrust into a gauze of light.

The hologram was discovered by Dr. Dennis Gabor and Dr. Ernest Lieb in the early 1960s. Patents to the process are held by the Holotron Corp., a subsidiary of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., and the Battelle Memorial Institute.

Toy or Innovation

To make the film, Mr. Strick formed the Laser Film Corp., and last week received a license to be the first director to shoot a film with light beams. "It may be only a toy," he said, "or it may be the most revolutionary thing in the world since the invention of the camera."

VFW Vetoes  
N.Y. Convention

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars National Council of Administration yesterday voted unanimously to withdraw its 1972 convention from New York City because of what its officials called insulting remarks by New York Mayor John Lindsay.

The organization, which claims 1.6 million members, said 35,000 delegates, wives and guests attended each convention, aiding the tourism industry in the host city. The question of the 1972 convention was referred to a committee.

Raymond A. Gallagher, the VFW national commander, said the move is in retaliation for a statement made by Mr. Lindsay last spring in which he called draft resisters "the real heroes of the Vietnam war."

Corn Crop in U.S. Imperiled  
By a Virulent New Disease

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT)—An epidemic of a new strain of plant disease is sweeping the American corn farms with potentially devastating results.

Department of Agriculture officials here have estimated that 10 percent of the national corn crop will be destroyed by the disease, a new and more virulent form of a fungus named southern leaf blight.

These officials emphasized that the estimate was both preliminary and conservative and stated that the losses could be much worse. Widely varying estimates by agricultural experts in the South and the Middle West have placed the damage at from 5 percent to 50 percent of the crop, although the latter estimate is regarded as almost certainly too high.

The damage caused by only two points: the damage caused by the blackish-brown rot is extensive, but it will be weeks before the full extent of the damage is accurately known.

U.S. Aides to Confer

Dr. H. Rex Thomas, director of the Crops Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, said, "A conservative figure of damage is not less than 10 percent, but this is not based on a careful survey."

Dr. Thomas said that senior officials of the Department of Agriculture are scheduled to meet here to assess the damage caused by the blight.

Dr. Thomas explained that the blight was one of several types that have periodically afflicted the corn crop but that this was a different strain of one common type.

"When the blight gets on the leaves, they turn brown and die, and we have received reports of large necrotic (dead) areas on the leaf surfaces," Dr. Thomas said. He added that the fungus, apparently for the first time, had also appeared on the stalks and husks of the plants.

This would mean that the amount of the ear of corn edible for livestock and poultry would be reduced, in addition to the stunting and death of plants.

Almost all the corn grown in the United States is fed to dairy and beef cattle, hogs and poultry. Only a small percentage is eaten by people.

Six Democrats  
Renominated in  
Louisiana Voting

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16 (AP)—The six Louisiana congressmen who faced opposition in the Democratic primary easily won renomination yesterday. The victories were tantamount to re-election for four of the Democrats, who have no Republican opposition in November.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert, Rep. Otto Passman, Rep. Speedy O. Long, Rep. Edwin Edwards, Rep. Patrick Caffery and Rep. John Rarick defeated their challengers. Only Rep. Caffery and Rep. Hale Boggs, who had no Democratic opposition, face GOP challengers.

Russia Sends  
New Envoy to  
China Talks

Moscow Is Seen  
Making Fresh Effort

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced that Leonid F. Ilyichev, a deputy foreign minister, arrived in Peking yesterday as the new head of the Soviet delegation at the ten-month-old talks with Communist China on Sino-Soviet border problems and other questions.

The news of Mr. Ilyichev's appointment as the replacement for First Deputy Foreign Minister Valery V. Kuznetsov had been widely rumored in Moscow but not officially confirmed until yesterday's report by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

Mr. Kuznetsov, who had led the Soviet delegation in Peking since the talks began last Oct. 30, returned to Moscow about July 15 on the advice of doctors. Tass said yesterday and "has resumed his duties" in the Foreign Ministry.

It was reported by Communist sources at the time that Mr. Kuznetsov, 69, had problems with his urinary tract.

Ilyichev's Arrival

The arrival of Mr. Ilyichev, a veteran Communist party official and a participant in fruitless Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow in 1963 that failed to overcome ideological differences, appeared to signal a fresh effort by Moscow to secure some positive results from the talks.

Although Mr. Ilyichev lacks the diplomatic stature of Mr. Kuznetsov, a veteran Kremlin troubleshooter, the fact that he was sent to Peking indicates that Moscow is not ready to give up on the talks, despite their lack of success so far.

The most authoritative word on the progress of the talks came from Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's speech in June in which he said that talks had failed to make any progress because of obstacles placed by the Chinese side.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kosygin stressed that Moscow would continue to make efforts to reach an accord both on border problems, the heart of the controversy, and on other questions. It was reliably reported here that in Peking the Soviet side has proposed an expansion of cultural and trade relations as well as an exchange of ambassadors.

On the last point there have been unconfirmed reports that Vasily S. Tolstikov, the Communist party leader for the Leningrad area, had been nominated by the Soviet Union as the ambassador to Peking. The Chinese have reportedly proposed Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Hsin-chuan to Moscow. Both countries have lacked ambassadors for nearly five years.

Bahr to Brief  
U.S. Officials on  
Bonn-Russia Pact

BONN, Aug. 16 (UPI)—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr arrived in the United States today to brief President Nixon's foreign policy consultant Henry A. Kissinger on the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty signed last week in Moscow.

A government spokesman said Mr. Bahr would meet Mr. Kissinger and U.S. government officials during the week to give them Bonn's view of the treaty and discuss its ramifications with them.

The spokesman said the French and British governments also would receive first-hand information on the treaty.

The treaty signed by Chancellor Willy Brandt and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin renounced the use of force or the threat to use force against each other.

It did not jeopardize the rights of the Western Allies in West Germany and it held open the chance for future German reunification.

In return, the Russians renounced their claim to be able to intervene militarily in West Germany should they believe any kind of internal situation threatened them.

Census Bureau  
Ranks Calif. as  
Most Populous

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT)—California, leading a surge of population growth in the Pacific states, was officially listed for the first time today as the nation's most populous state.

The Census Bureau gave the California preliminary count as 19,896,840 as of April, 1970, an increase of 33.3 percent over the 15,717,204 counted in 1960. Although New York, which was the most populous state in 1960, is one of four states and the District of Columbia for which preliminary figures are not yet available, officials saw little chance of its overtaking California.

The California gain appears to confirm earlier estimates that the state might gain from four to six seats in the House of Representatives with similar gains in the Electoral College. Substantial population increases already had been indicated for the four other Pacific states, including Hawaii and Alaska, which showed percentage gains of 18 and 30 percent, respectively, over 1960.

FBI Arrests 'Crime Boss'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday arrested reputed crime boss Edmund Devlin, 37, who has been on its list of ten most wanted criminals for the past five months. He was arrested in Manchester, N.H., and charged with the gunpoint robbery of a trust company in Norwalk, Conn., in January, 1969.

Blaiberg's Daughter Speaks Out:  
Transplant 'Hell,' Not Worthwhile

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16 (NYT)—Miss Jill Blaiberg, 22-year-old daughter of the late Philip Blaiberg, the noted South African heart-transplant patient, had some harsh things to say here today about the operation and people involved, including Dr. Christian Barnard.

In an outspoken interview with the newspaper the Sunday Times, Miss Blaiberg said her father's heart transplant made his life "a hell," made her mother suffer "more than any other woman I know," and "messed up" her own life.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the death of Dr. Blaiberg, who lived for almost 19 months after the heart transplant. Miss Blaiberg said she is writing an autobiography which will disclose the facts of her father's suffering.

"Physically, my father's life was hell after the transplant," Miss Blaiberg said. "He was suffering terribly all the time but he didn't want the world to know this. He wanted so much to live. All in all I do not think the transplant was really worthwhile. His life was not normal after the operation, and neither was ours."

Miss Blaiberg, a pretty, dark-haired girl, said she was hurt when friends accused the Blaibergs of trying to make money out of the transplant. "That isn't true," she said in the interview. "We would never have asked for a cent if Prof. Barnard had not kept on telling my mother that she should charge the news media. It was his idea, definitely not ours."

Study by 2 British Scientists  
Human Tension and Violence  
Linked to 'Sardine Syndrome'

LONDON, Aug. 16 (NYT)—Two population pressure, their societies are brutally unequal, cruel, tense and violent.

As authorities in social behavior, the Russells have written two books, "Violence, Monkeys and Man" and "Human Behavior—A New Approach." Dr. Russell is a social biology lecturer at the University of Reading; his wife is a researcher.

Discussing the link between violence and overcrowding, the Russells observe: "Every [technological] advance changing the relationship between human societies and their natural surroundings and resources, has made possible an increase in population."

"As a result, man has been under virtually continuous population stress, and hence, virtually continuous social inequality, tension and violence. Hence, some people have supposed that these evils are the normal, inherent lot or nature of man."

The Russells point out that the incidence of violent crime spread to areas of London and Newcastle that became densely populated. In Newcastle, for example, the most crowded third of the city produced five times as many offenses against the person and four times as many larcenies as the least crowded third of the city.

Effects of Crowding

"Every time the human civilized populations outran their resources, they entered a population crisis marked by very acute social tensions, leading to extensive, unrestrained violence and stress; the collapse of the population under epidemics and the decline and fall of many a civilization," they say.

"The Russells, urging that 'we substitute voluntary birth control for involuntary death control,' say that the 'current population differs in two ways from previous ones: It is worldwide and it is marked by very low death rates, making for explosive population growth.'"

Uruguay Troops in 32 Raids  
Hunting for 2 Kidnapped Men

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—Fourteen Uruguayan troops and police made house-to-house searches today in the Montevideo suburbs and raided 32 buildings in the countryside in their hunt for guerrillas who are holding a Brazilian diplomat and a U.S. agricultural adviser hostage.

They found an abandoned hideout in Canelones Province, outside the capital, but no sign of the kidnapped men—Brazilian Embassy First Secretary Aloysio Dias Gomide, 40, and U.S. agricultural expert Claude Fly, 65.

Mr. Dias Gomide was abducted on July 31 and Mr. Fly nine days ago by guerrillas who are demanding the mass release of political prisoners.

The Uruguayan government has rejected the guerrillas' demands, despite their execution a week ago of another hostage, Daniel Mitre, a U.S. AID official.

Police Skeptical

Police said today they were extremely sceptical about the authenticity of a document threatening Mr. Dias Gomide's execution found yesterday in a post box at Porto Alegre, southern Brazil, after an anonymous call to a local radio station.

A spokesman said the doubts were based on information supplied by Brazilian police about the document, which said Mr. Dias Gomide would be executed within 72 hours unless Brazil put pressure on Uruguay to free 183 detained guerrillas.

Speculation continues here that moves are under way to secure the release of the hostages, despite the firm line adopted by the government.

The speculation follows details released by the authorities of a meeting in jail last Thursday of Raul Sendic, founder of the Tupamaros movement, and three other guerrilla leaders. But a police spokesman said any reports of its outcome could only be conjecture.

60 Arrested

Mr. Sendic, who is among about 60 people arrested during the kidnapping hunt, is said to have sought the meeting with the aim of saving the lives of the hostages.

Police said several grenades were found in the guerrilla hideout uncovered today, but it appeared to have been abandoned several months ago and did not help the hunt for Mr. Dias Gomide and Mr. Fly.

In Rio de Janeiro, meanwhile, Radio Jornal do Brasil was ordered off the air by military censors for broadcasting the text of the Porto Alegre document, a station official said. It was not clear how long the shutdown would last.

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18, av. de Verdun



## Moral Re-Armament Sharply Retrenches Activities in U.S.

By Donald Janson

NEW YORK (NYT)—Moral Re-Armament, the late Frank N. D. Buchman's multimillion-dollar religious movement to shape the world through "absolute" morality, is sharply curtailing its operations in the United States.

Contributions to the controversial organization, which once asserted that it had "millions" of followers around the world, have declined in the last few years in the United States, although the movement continues to thrive abroad.

Mackinac College, which was founded on Michigan's beautiful Mackinac Island four years ago on property provided by the movement, closed at the end of June for lack of financial support. The 32-acre campus overlooking Lake Huron is valued at \$13 million but is up for sale at \$7.5 million.

All MRA offices and training centers in the country except the New York headquarters are being closed and sold. The movement's executive director, H. Kenaston Twitchell Jr., called this a "consolidation."

**Offices for Sale**  
The movement's Washington mansion was sold in June. Its five-story Los Angeles headquarters and its Tucson, Ariz., office are for sale.

There is no dues-paying membership, but support for the or-

ganization's periodicals has been an indicator of the degree of interest in it.

Since the last magazine started by the movement, was forced to discontinue publication last December after a life of five years. All other MRA periodicals have also ceased publication.

**Exponent Lacking**  
Mr. Twitchell died in 1961 and his dynamic successor as world leader, Peter Howard of London, died in 1965.

Since 1965, the movement has lacked a powerful exponent. In the United States, contributions to the cause declined from \$2.5 million in 1967 to \$2.7 million in 1968.

Mr. Twitchell, son-in-law of the late Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, said in a recent interview that the 1969 annual report would show a further decline.

The staging of morality plays, long a favored MRA mode of operation, continues abroad but has ended in this country.

The U.S. branch of the movement published two paperback booklets last year and still distributes "Remaking the World," but it has no further plans for new titles.

No new films are planned either. Mr. Twitchell said, now that film-making facilities at Mackinac and Los Angeles are up for sale.

**Activity in Europe**  
MRA activities continue unabated in Europe and particularly in England, where the organization was incorporated as the Oxford Group in 1939, and in Switzerland, home since 1946 of the layish conference center at Caux above Lake Geneva. Centers were opened in Odawara, Japan, in 1962, and in Panchgani, India, in 1968.

The movement is incorporated separately in several foreign countries. In none, however, has income approached even the diminished level of contributions in the United States.

One program started by Moral Re-Armament appears to be flourishing in the United States, however.

This is Up With People, a youth-oriented endeavor based in Tucson. It is headed by J. Blanton Belk Jr., who was executive director of MRA until 1968.

**Pontiff Attacks Moral Decline, 'Obscene' Nudity**  
CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI attacked "obscene" displays of nudity today in a bitter condemnation of modern morals that coincided with a world nuclear congress in England.

Addressing pilgrims and tourists gathered for his Sunday blessing at his palace here, the Pope said: "We see prevailing in ever more harmful manifestations nowadays, the attempt to make the body the beginning and end of life, arriving to the point... of naturalistic and obscene displays and of the exaltation of nudism, eroticism and pederasty."

The Pope's condemnation followed reports in the Italian press of the nuclear congress in England, which received a message of good wishes from the private secretary of Queen Elizabeth II. Also published last week was a photograph showing an Anglican priest addressing a party of nudists, which reportedly prompted an adverse reaction among Vatican prelates.

**Scientists Fear Fish in Oil Spills As Cancer Cause**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI)—A team of marine scientists has expressed alarm at the build-up of almost undetectable cancer-causing petroleum by-products in the flesh of edible sea creatures.

Testifying before the Senate anti-trust subcommittee last week, the three scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod, Mass., recommended that oil at sea be considered a powerful poison.

They said perhaps ten million tons are being dumped each year into the ocean and that pollution is increasing as oil companies move drilling rigs farther out to sea.

John M. Hunt, Max Blumer and Howard Sanders based their report on firsthand study of a 650-ton oil spill off the southern coast of Cape Cod.

They concluded that the oil killed about 95 percent of all sea bottom creatures immediately and that ten months after the spill, the oil, though invisible, is still spreading outward. Hydrocarbons of the sort known to cause cancer in man and animals remain, odorless and invisible, in the tissues of oysters and mussels—even after frying.

**5-Nation Sea Parley Set**  
LIMA, Aug. 16 (AP)—President Juan Velasco has disclosed that a meeting "in the near future" has been agreed upon among Peru, Chile and Ecuador with the United States and Russia over sea rights.

The president was able to seek re-election through an amendment to a constitution which barred two consecutive terms.

**Crackdown on Violence**  
LAGOS, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Persons found guilty of armed robbery in Nigeria will in future be subject to public execution, according to a government decree published yesterday. The decree follows a wave of violence throughout Nigeria, particularly in the East Central state.

## The Villain In Epidemic Of Cholera Is El Tor

By Earl Ubell

Mr. Ubell is science editor for WCBS-TV News in New York. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW YORK—Cholera, a disease previously confined to relatively primitive countries, was revealed last week to have struck the southern resort area of the Soviet Union. As a result, some cities on the Black and Caspian seas were "preventively" quarantined.

Epidemiologists say the Soviet epidemic is part of a worldwide infestation of cholera—called a pandemic—that began in the Celebes Islands of Indonesia in 1938. It is the seventh identified cholera pandemic since one which began in India in 1817.

The bug going around the world now is particularly nasty. It belongs to the El Tor family, so named for a quarantine station in Saudi Arabia where the group was first identified in 1906. El Tor withstands antibiotic assault better, produces bigger infections and lasts longer than the classical forms of cholera. Since 1953 it has literally killed millions.

No germ was better designed to do such work than the wiggling bacterium first isolated in 1883 by Robert Koch, the German bacteriologist who also first identified the tubercle bacillus. The wiggling gives the cholera bacterium the name vibrio. In the human body, cholera vibrio lies dormant for half a day to three days and then explodes with unequalled virulence.

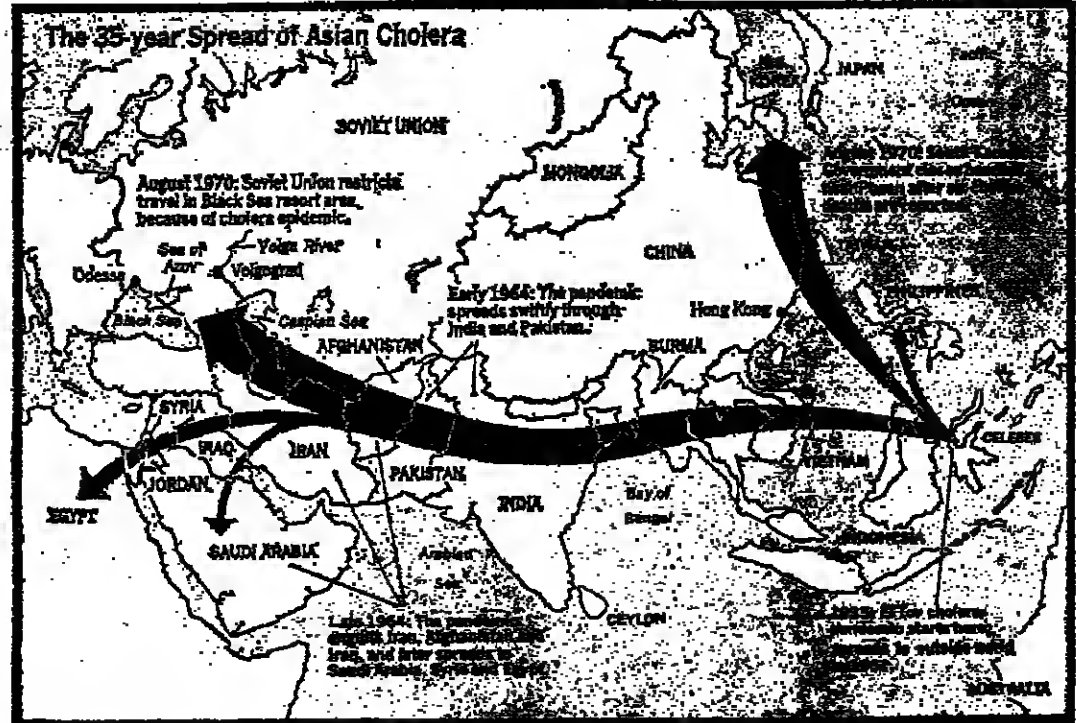
**Simple Treatment**  
The germ provokes the intestines to a relentless watery diarrhea, which in eight hours flushes out 10 to 15 percent of the body's water, shriveling tissues and dropping blood pressure. The water carries with it potassium and bicarbonate. The bicarbonate loss turns the blood acid, which in turn induces vomiting. The potassium deficit shuts down the kidneys, allowing other toxic materials to pile up in the body. Untreated cholera kills 60 percent to 70 percent of its victims.

In recent years, recognition of the huge water losses has led to a simple treatment with intravenous infusions of water.

Although the present pandemic dates to 1938, it did not break out of Indonesia until 1961. Then, it spread for the next five years through Southeast Asia, Taiwan, and Korea.

By 1964, cholera was sweeping through India and Pakistan to the Middle East, engulfing Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq. In 1964 and 1965, the Soviet Union refused to accept shipments of citrus fruit, chrome ore and other goods from Iran. So Iran and Iraq stopped reporting cholera, and now occasionally refer to cases of "summer diarrhea."

By 1965, El Tor established its reputation on the south shore of the Caspian Sea. Dr. Eugene



Gangarosa, deputy chief of bacteriological disease at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, says it struck there at the town of Raah, Iran, infecting between 5 percent and 10 percent of the population. (Back when polio was big in the United States an extreme epidemic meant a 0.5 percent attack rate.)

Since the Azerbaijan and the Turkmen republics of the Soviet Union also border the Caspian, the Soviet Union probably had outbreaks that year or the next. It probably spread, Dr. Gangarosa says, to the Black Sea and Volga Basin regions.

Health officials there must have faced the dilemma of Dr. Stockmann in Dösen's play, "Enemy of the People." He, too, discovered polluted water in a resort town. In Russia, at least one Moscow-bound train out of Odessa was quarantined for five days. And, as the government newspaper Izvestia revealed last Friday, travel restrictions to the Black Sea resort areas forbade the entry of all persons who did not have authorized passes for stays at state-run vacation establishments. Izvestia said "strict sanitary controls" have been established in the resorts still open. Foreigners were still being admitted to some parts of the area but the cities of Astrakhan, Volgograd and Ulyanovsk in the Volga Basin, Odessa on the Black Sea, and Batumi in Georgia were closed.

**Cleanliness Stressed**  
Izvestia stressed the importance of cleanliness for those still in the area, thus giving an indication of the source of the problem. Cholera spreads fastest where sanitation is poor, for example where sewage systems and water supplies are allowed to mingle.

Thus, in addition to the hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens directly affected by the curbs, many millions more were exhorted to take special precautions about their food and drinking supplies. In Moscow, signs warning about unwashed food were posted in markets and stores.

Izvestia did not say how many persons were affected by the outbreak but revealed that "travel from the hotbed of the infection is completely stopped."

Dr. Gangarosa says that Western Europe stands in little danger because of its excellent sanitary facilities. Similarly, the United States is safe. Chlorination of water kills the cholera germ, but in less carefully controlled systems, over-chlorination changes a water taste, and sometimes drives the populace to other, polluted sources.

"I've rarely seen a cholera case among Americans even in cholera-infested countries," Dr. Gangarosa says. "They put their wastes where they belong. They wash their hands before eating. They eat foods and drink water whose sources they know. And they do these things without thinking."

Soviet officials are probably pressing for better control of water supplies. They are also looking to immunization, since there are reports that they approached U.S. drug houses to buy cholera vaccine. However, vaccine protects for at most six months.

In view of that and of the spread of the disease in the Soviet Union, the Balkans are also in danger. And, Dr. Gangarosa says, if cholera vibrio should spread across Africa or Europe to Central and South America "it will have a ball."

## Floods Forcing Pakistan to Delay Vote 2 Months

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 16 (NYT)—President Yahya Khan announced today that Pakistan's first general elections to be held on the basis of direct adult franchise will be postponed from October 5 to December 7 because of disastrous floods in East Pakistan.

The eastern half of this geographically divided country has been in the grip of severe floods for nearly a month. At least 57 persons have died and material damage has been estimated at more than \$200 million.

About 60 million Pakistanis—half the country's total population—are scheduled to elect 315 members to the national assembly, which will frame the country's new constitution.

**2 Negroes Seized In Chicago Attack**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Two men identified by police as members of a Negro street gang were charged yesterday with conspiracy to murder a policeman who was critically wounded in an ambush Thursday night.

The shooting of Detective James A. Alfano Jr., 30, set off widespread sniping at the police in a half-mile-square section of the South Side.

Charged with shooting Mr. Alfano were Lee Jackson, 26, and Maurice Carter, 17. They were identified by the police as members of the Black P. Stone Nation, a coalition of street gangs.

**Balaguer Sworn in For Second Term**  
SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer was today sworn in for a second four-year term—the first time a president has succeeded himself constitutionally here.

At the same time in the national assembly 74 deputies, 27 senators, 79 mayors and 423 councilors formally took office, following the general elections May 18.

The president was able to seek re-election through an amendment to a constitution which barred two consecutive terms.

**Crackdown on Violence**  
LAGOS, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Persons found guilty of armed robbery in Nigeria will in future be subject to public execution, according to a government decree published yesterday. The decree follows a wave of violence throughout Nigeria, particularly in the East Central state.

## Tourists Flocking to Greece, Despite Anti-Regime Efforts

By Joe Alex Morris

ATHENS, Aug. 16—Attempts to frighten tourists away from Greece by portraying it as a harsh military dictatorship where beards and miniskirts are banned have not only failed, they have backfired.

Such at least is the contention of former Col. Michael Balopoulos, secretary-general of the National Tourist Organization. Statistics back him up.

Greece expects a record total of 1.5 million visitors this year, a 24 percent increase over 1969. About one-third will be Americans, and tourism from the U.S. is running 70 percent over last year.

One of the biggest increases came from Denmark, a country where agitation against the colonels who engineered the 1967 seizure of power has been particularly heavy—partly because King Constantine's wife is a Danish princess. But the passage of time appears to be wiping out this resentment, and Danish tourism so far this year is up 50 percent.

"People don't concern themselves with the political situation so long as it doesn't affect them," said Mr. Balopoulos, an ex-special forces commander who played an active role in the 1967 coup. Laconically, he compared tourism to a coffee shop. "One doesn't care whether the owner beats his wife so long as the coffee is good."

Increasing numbers of tourists are finding the Greek coffee palatable, whatever they think of its democratic qualities. Public reaction abroad to the military take-over appears to have played a role in the slump in tourism in 1967-68.

In 1967, it dropped off by 12 percent—in part because of the Arab-Israeli war. Yet it picked up only slightly the next year, indicating that tourists were still nervous about the situation in Greece or embarrassed to admit that they were visiting the country.

The boom began in 1969, when U.S. astronaut

**In German Crash**  
BAD REICHENHAGEN, Germany, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Apollo-14 astronaut Joe H. Engle escaped uninjured from a head-on automobile collision on a road in southern Bavaria yesterday, police said. The driver of the second car was in serious condition.

Mr. Engle was riding in a limousine through this region near Berchtesgaden and the Austrian border when the accident occurred at 1:30 p.m. He was in Germany with three other Apollo-14 crew members for geological field training.

## System Proposed To Alert U.S. Within 60 Seconds

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16 (AP)—The Defense Department is taking a close look at an emergency warning system that would permit the President to reach 95 percent of the American people within 60 seconds, says a developer of the system.

Carl D. Russell, a Louisville architect who heads the group that has received a patent for the system, says by dialing a coded sequence, the President could take control from the White House of all radio and television stations plus every telephone in America.

Mr. Russell says the system would automatically turn on radios at full volume and would activate, broadcast stations that were off the air.

In the event of a local emergency such as a hurricane, where danger would be limited to one section of the country, the system could be activated in that area alone, he says.

Mr. Russell says the system could be installed within a year for about \$1 billion.

**Peking Sends Envoys to Yugoslavia, Hungary**  
TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Radio Peking reported today that Communist China's new ambassador to Yugoslavia and Hungary left for their posts today.

In a Japanese-language broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the radio identified the new ambassador to Yugoslavia as Tseng Tao, formerly Peking's ambassador to Algeria, and the new ambassador to Hungary as Lu Chih-hsien, formerly ambassador to Mauritania.

Peking dispatched new ambassadors to the Soviet Union, Albania and Romania earlier this year.

## Malay Knight, in Hiding 75 Years, Will Get Hero's Funeral at 122

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Legendary Malaysian hero Mat Kilau died today at his birthplace, Ayer Tawar, near Kuantan, 150 miles east of here. He was reputedly 122 years old.

Mat Kilau was a knight of Sultan Abdullah of Pahang in the 1890s, fighting against the British from 1892 to 1895. After a battle in 1895, he disappeared. He was later reported killed in a war in southern Thailand and his body was delivered to the Sultan of Kelantan, who ordered a state funeral.

But last December an old man appeared at the village and claimed to be Mat Kilau. He said he had concealed his identity for 75 years, fearing the British would arrest him. Asked why he had kept quiet even after independence in 1957, he said Sultan Abdullah had ordered him not to disclose his identity.

He said he had merely been wounded when the Thais delivered him to the Sultan of Kelantan. Another body was buried, allowing him to escape. Since then, he had been wandering.

The Pahang state government investigated his claims and last week announced he was the real Mat Kilau. He will be buried in a hero's ceremony tomorrow.

## Ellsworth Buck Dies at 78; Ex-Congressman, GOP Aide

GRINZ, Wis., Aug. 16 (NYT)—Ellsworth B. Buck, 78, a former U.S. Representative from New York City and president of the New York City Board of Education in the 1940s, died yesterday at his ranch here.

A leader in Republican politics, Mr. Buck was a member of the Board of Education from 1935 to 1944, the last two years as president.

In 1944 Mr. Buck was elected to Congress in a special election in Staten Island 11th District. He won re-election that year and in 1946 from the 16th District, but returned to private life in 1949. He was a member of the House Committee on Education and Labor that wrote the Taft-Hartley Act.

After returning from Washington, he served as chairman of the Republican Richmond County Committee in 1951-52.

In 1953, Mr. Buck was named director of the Office of Trade Investment and Monetary Affairs, Foreign Operations Administration, and in 1955 he became public adviser to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva.

Born in Chicago, he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1914. Mr. Buck entered the chewing gum business with the William Wrigley Jr. Co. in 1914. He served in the Navy as an ensign in World War I. After the war, he joined the L.A. Dreyfus Company, a Wrigley subsidiary, of which he was chairman from 1932 to 1937.

**Sir Norman Bottomley**  
LONDON, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Norman Bottomley, 79, former head of the Royal Air Force's Bomber Command, died Thursday after a long illness; he was learned yesterday.

He was deputy chief of the air staff for most of World War II before taking over as Bomber Command in 1945, a post he held until 1947. Two years later he became inspector-general of the RAF and was the BBC's director of administration from 1948 to 1956.

**Gustav Moeller**  
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Sweden's former Social Minister Gustav Moeller, 86, died yesterday after a short illness.

Mr. Moeller was a founder of the Swedish welfare state. In more than 20 years as social minister he introduced general child allowance, unemployment insurance and compulsory health insurance with free hospital treatment. He also guided the improvement of the national basic pension.

**Col. G.S. McNally**  
BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 16 (NYT)—Col. George J. McNally, 64, retired chief of the White House communications system, died Tuesday after a heart attack at the National Naval Medical Center here, it was learned yesterday.

During almost 20 years as director of White House communications for the Army Signal Corps, his job was to keep the four Presidents he served in contact with the White House.

**Widow of DuBois To Be Allowed To Visit U.S.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT)—The Department of Justice has reversed itself and notified the widow of W.E.B. DuBois that she may visit the United States next month.

The move was disclosed in a letter from the department to Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, the president of the board of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, which is sponsoring the visit. Dr. Lincoln had written the department last month to protest the original denial of a visa to Shirley Graham DuBois.

The denial was based on Mrs. DuBois's alleged affiliation with Communist organizations.

Dr. DuBois, who died in Ghana at the age of 95, was a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also wrote a number of books, of which "The Souls of Black Folk" is now widely used in black studies programs. At the age of 93 and while living in Ghana, Dr. DuBois announced that he had joined the Communist party.

Mrs. DuBois, 71, who was born in New York, is a citizen of Ghana and lives in Cairo.

**Peace Prize Won By Sweden's Myrdals**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT)—Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish political economist-author, and his wife Alva, Sweden's highest disarmament official and an expert in population problems, have been chosen as recipients of West Germany's Peace Prize for 1970, it was announced here today.

West Germany's highest award for literature and public service will be presented to the couple Sept. 27 at Frankfurt's annual international book fair. Mr. Myrdal is the author of "An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and American Democracy" and "The Challenge of World Poverty: A World Anti-Poverty Program in Outline."

**Buddhist Takes His Life**  
DA NANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—A Buddhist monk burned himself to death last night outside a pagoda here.

A spokesman said that Thien Nhu, 26, "believed no country had suffered so much over a quarter-century as Vietnam and he wanted to sacrifice his life as a prayer for peace."

**Accident Suspect Cleared**  
BORDAUX, Aug. 16 (Reuters)—A man sought as a suspect in the death of Marie-Antoinette Chaban-Delmas, wife of the French Prime Minister who died in an automobile accident, has been cleared of responsibility, police reported here yesterday.

**DEATH NOTICE**  
WILL SCORR—All field equipment, 50.50, 51.50, 52.50, 53.50, 54.50, 55.50, 56.50, 57.50, 58.50, 59.50, 60.50, 61.50, 62.50, 63.50, 64.50, 65.50, 66.50, 67.50, 68.50, 69.50, 70.50, 71.50, 72.50, 73.50, 74.50, 75.50, 76.50, 77.50, 78.50, 79.50, 80.50, 81.50, 82.50, 83.50, 84.50, 85.50, 86.50, 87.50, 88.50, 89.50, 90.50, 91.50, 92.50, 93.50, 94.50, 95.50, 96.50, 97.50, 98.50, 99.50, 100.50, 101.50, 102.50, 103.50, 104.50, 105.50, 106.50, 107.50, 108.50, 109.50, 110.50, 111.50, 112.50, 113.50, 114.50, 115.50, 116.50, 117.50, 118.50, 119.50, 120.50, 121.50, 122.50, 123.50, 124.50, 125.50, 126.50, 127.50, 128.50, 129.50, 130.50, 131.50, 132.50, 133.50, 134.50, 135.50, 136.50, 137.50, 138.50, 139.50, 140.50, 141.50, 142.50, 143.50, 144.50, 145.50, 146.50, 147.50, 148.50, 149.50, 150.50, 151.50, 152.50, 153.50, 154.50, 155.50, 156.50, 157.50, 158.50, 159.50, 160.50, 161.50, 162.50, 163.50, 164.50, 165.50, 166.50, 167.50, 168.50, 169.50, 170.50, 171.50, 172.50, 173.50, 174.50, 175.50, 176.50, 177.50, 178.50, 179.50, 180.50, 181.50, 182.50, 183.50, 184.50, 185.50, 186.50, 187.50, 188.50, 189.50, 190.50, 191.50, 192.50, 193.50, 194.50, 195.50, 196.50, 197.50, 198.50, 199.50, 200.50, 201.50, 202.50, 203.50, 204.50, 205.50, 206.50, 207.50, 208.50, 209.50, 210.50, 211.50, 212.50, 213.50, 214.50, 215.50, 216.50, 217.50, 218.50, 219.50, 220.50, 221.50, 222.50, 223.50, 224.50, 225.50, 226.50, 227.50, 228.50, 229.50, 230.50, 231.50, 232.50, 233.50, 234.50, 235.50, 236.50, 237.50, 238.50, 239.50, 240.50, 241.50, 242.50, 243.50, 244.50, 245.50, 246.50, 247.50, 248.50, 249.50, 250.50, 251.50, 252.50, 253.50, 254.50, 255.50, 256.50, 257.50, 258.50, 259.50, 260.50, 261.50, 262.50, 263.50, 264.50, 265.50, 266.50, 267.50, 268.50, 269.50, 270.50, 271.50, 272.50, 273.50, 274.50, 275.50, 276.50, 277.50, 278.50, 279.50, 280.50, 281.50, 282.50, 283.50, 284.50, 285.50, 286.50, 287.50, 288.50, 289.50, 290.50, 291.50, 292.50, 293.50, 294.50, 295.50, 296.50, 297.50, 298.50, 299.50, 300.50, 301.50, 302.50, 303.50, 304.50, 305.50, 306.50, 307.50, 308.50, 309.50, 310.50, 311.50, 312.50, 313.50, 314.50, 315.50, 316.50, 317.50, 318.50, 319.50, 320.50, 321.50, 322.50, 323.50, 324.50, 325.50, 326.50, 327.50, 328.50, 329.50, 330.50, 331.50, 332.50, 333.50, 334.50, 335.50, 336.50, 337.50, 338.50, 339.50, 340.50, 341.50, 342.50, 343.50, 344.50, 345.50, 346.50, 347.50, 348.50, 349.50, 350.50, 351.50, 352.50, 353.50, 354.50, 355.50, 356.50, 357.50, 358.50, 359.50, 360.50, 361.50, 362.50, 363.50, 364.50, 365.50, 366.50, 367.50, 368.50, 369.50, 370.50, 371.50, 372.50, 373.50, 374.50, 375.50, 376.50, 377.50, 378.50, 379.50, 380.50, 381.50, 382.50, 383.50, 384.50, 385.50, 386.50, 387.50, 388.50, 389.50, 390.50, 391.50, 392.50, 393.50, 394.50, 395.50, 396.50, 397.50, 398.50, 399.50, 400.50, 401.50, 402.50, 403.50, 404.50, 405.50, 406.50, 407.50, 408.50, 409.50, 410.50, 411.50, 412.50, 413.50, 414.50, 415.50, 416.50, 417.50, 418.50, 419.50, 420.50, 421.50, 422.50, 423.50, 424.50, 425.50, 426.50, 427.50, 428.50, 429.50, 430.50, 431.50, 432.50, 433.50, 434.50, 435.50, 436.50, 437.



# The Vetoes: Nixon vs. Congress

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—There has been much hot talk on both sides all year but last week, in the space of three days, it suddenly and rather starkly became clear how much is riding on the quite different interpretations by a Republican President and a Democratic Congress as to who—and what—is responsible for the inflationary malaise gripping the nation.

To Mr. Nixon, there are votes to be had this November by labeling his opponents in Congress a bunch of spendthrifts who cannot resist the temptation, especially in an election year, to add billions of dollars to old programs that, in his view, are bureaucratically unsound and sustained only by the residual affection of the Demo-

crats who invented them 10, 20 or 30 years ago.

To the Democratic Congress, the fault lies not in its unwillingness to make difficult choices between existing social programs but in Mr. Nixon's reluctance to draw his own set of priorities—specifically, to reduce spending on arms and foreign adventures and divert the money thus saved to the problems at home.

## Vetoed two Bills

Last week, both sides engaged in some interesting public relations. For his part, the President vetoed two bills at once—the \$4.4-billion Office of Education money bill and the \$18.8-billion independent offices bill, which supplies the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the space and veterans agencies, and more than a dozen smaller Government Departments. Together, the two

measures exceeded the President's original request by about \$1-billion.

For their part, Congressional liberals mounted a counterattack in two parts. While upholding the veto of the independent offices bill with 195 votes for the veto and 203 against, well short of the two-thirds majority needed to override, the House overrode the education veto, 289-114—and the Senate is expected to follow suit.

Second, while falling short of the required simple majority, a band of Democratic and Republican Senators waged a vigorous fight against the \$1.3-billion "second stage" of the antiballistic missile system, thereby demanding both the fraying of the antimilitary coalition—the margin by which Mr. Nixon prevailed on Safeguard was larger this year than last—and the perseverance of a group of liberals who can now be

counted upon to vote almost automatically against appropriations for expensive weapons systems.

The odd thing, though, was that underneath all the noise there was an inner core of conviction in both arguments. The trouble was that neither side seemed persuaded of the other's good intentions.

The White House, for example, gave no evidence of having been moved by the liberal argument that its priorities were mixed up, that ABM is unnecessary, that the defense budget can, as Senator Mike Mansfield insists, be made to yield \$5-billion more in reductions.

But if Mr. Mansfield was frustrated, he might actually spend a day chatting with John Ehrlichman, the President's chief domestic adviser, and hear him talk—with absolute conviction—about Congressional unwillingness to Jefferson old programs, provide funds for new initiatives, restore power to the states, and overhaul something as transparently crazy and counterproductive as the welfare system. There are, in short, good points on both sides, but neither side feels it is being listened to.

Perhaps inevitably, therefore, both contestants resort to a certain verbal gymnastics in the belief that this will enhance their causes. The Administration, for instance, speaks as if this year's excess appropriation will instantly flood the country with a volcanic tide of inflationary dollars, when in fact the actual spending impact of present Congressional actions in fiscal 1971 will be rather small. This arises from the fact that monies appropriated now are not usually spent until a later time.

As for the liberals, Mr. Mansfield, obviously stung by the President's repeated attacks on the "big spenders" in Congress, has forecast that Congress will in fact reduce appropriations by \$6-billion in the present session. He thus failed to mention numerous other Congressional actions and inactions on spending and revenue (the Administration's tax increase proposals have gotten nowhere) that could conceivably add nearly \$8 billion more to the budget deficit.

Meanwhile, it seems of little interest to any of the participants that the scorekeeping report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures estimates that even though the deficit could rise from \$13 billion to \$10 billion unless Congress pays attention to the consequences of its decisions, net additions as far as the President's requests total only \$2 billion.

But in an age of symbols, even \$2 billion is not an unimportant figure, and that is why the President is talking and acting the way he is. He senses he has an issue here. He fears that unless he moves now, as he did last week, the \$10-billion deficit forecast by the expenditures committee might well become a reality. He does not wish to make the defense budget bear the cost of election-year generosity from the opposition. And he knows that people are being hurt by inflation.

Who will win this war of words and figures remains to be seen. There are some who think the President is on the wrong side, that people do not care about "spending anywhere, that when he takes Democrats with the brush of fiscal incontinence he will paint a sizable number of Republicans too.

But the odds remain with the White House at the present time. The Democrats have no real defense against the charge that they have added money to old programs; and when they counterattack with argument that the President should cut expenditures in the Pentagon, he can and will plead considerations of "national security," an argument that Middle America still seems to buy.



## The U.S. Student Move-In in Europe

By Aaron J. Leventhal

"I sure wish I could stay here for a day or two. This place looks really neat; but I just don't have the time." This remark, heard an infinite number of times throughout Europe this summer, goes a long way toward characterizing the touring American student. He's in a hurry. Rush! rush! rush! His European counterpart sees him personifying the great American value, "time is money." However, in this case money has been substituted for a score card of how many countries and cities one can see before his charter flight hurls him abruptly back to the open and often threatening arms of mother America.

As a recent college administrator in the field of student personnel, still being able to communicate effectively with students (maybe because I'm still under 30), I decided to get a pack and hitch through Europe to see what was happening to our American lads and lassies far, far from home. Were they acting markedly different? How were they living? Where were they going? This report is based on six weeks of travel in four countries and purports only to give personal impressions, nothing more.

Who's over here from the States? According to most Europeans, "everybody seems to be from California and New York." The vast majority of students do appear to be coming from the East and West Coasts. There just are not people showing up in large numbers from Kansas, Idaho, and Mississippi. The students are from some of the country's best universities—state and private. Many are young—18 or 19. They spend a great deal of time sitting around Europe's greatest tourist attractions bemoaning the fact that "all we ever meet are Americans—what a drag."

And yet at Florence's youth hostel, one of the largest, loveliest, and most populated in Europe, inhabited by Europeans as well as Americans, the American students, for the most part, glued themselves together like long lost lovers. A very pretty and sophisticated girl from a prestigious Eastern girls' college complained to me one night about how many Americans there were in Florence. Yet the next night she persisted in chattering away for hours with a fellow who had just met from another Eastern college just up the road about "do you know so-and-so." All the while she was ignoring a Canadian and an English student seated at the same table.

In most cases the American student travels on a route as straight and true as a rhinoceros migrates to and from his nest year after year. He lands in London, moves on to Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, down through Germany, Switzerland, then Italy and maybe Greece or Spain. I have stayed in small hamlets and cities only 25 miles off this main migration route and have been treated like a man from outer space. It's absolutely amazing to see how interested, friendly and hospitable these folks—guests and hosts—can be away from the impersonal tourist traps.

However, for most young American travelers Europe is a large land mass that can be traversed rather quickly and efficiently with the able assistance of a Eurail pass and Arthur Frommer's handy "Europe on \$5 a Day." These students, thanks to old Arthur's well structured orientation, perceive Europe as a series of obstacles which have to be hurdled, each beginning and ending at the local Bahnhof. Anything between the capital cities is considered a void, a barrier to cross, often at night when nothing can be seen but during which time a hotel bill can be saved.

To discuss the students on group tours is utterly ridiculous. They are herded around towns like cattle, talk only to themselves, are very unhappy in most cases, and usually wish to return home as soon as possible,

Mr. Leventhal, 28, was most recently employed as director of student activities at Prince George's Community College in Largo, Maryland, a Washington suburb. He resigned from this position after the Kent State shootings. Earlier jobs included community center director, camp director and student center director. He said he plans to work on a kibbutz in Israel this fall.



Photos by Chris Kutschera.

whether they admit this consciously or not. They came here to feel free and they are not.

The students who are hitchhiking, or as the European calls it—autostopping—I have found to be the hippest and most aware of all the different types of American travelers. There are thousands of them all over the Continent this summer. The boys are usually traveling alone or with a girl; the girls are in pairs or with a guy. It's really funny how our American girls stand out, with their jeans, tee shirts, no bras, long shaggy hair, shaved legs and underarms. They try so hard to act liberated, and that's exactly what they're still doing—acting. Their European sisters are way ahead of them.

The hitch-hiker, by the very nature of his mode of travel, is thrust into unusual and often memorable and meaningful experiences. He is constantly countering people. This cannot be overemphasized. Meeting the people is what the European experience is all about, not just seeing the 14th-century cathedrals. The hitch-hiker tends to buy few souvenirs since they just add weight to an already too full bag. He doesn't carry a camera, or, if he does, as a rule he takes few pictures. A camera is an excellent measure of just how much the student actually perceived on his trip. It's a good bet he was significantly involved in seeing the country he was in and visiting with its people. However, if Johnny comes home with a thousand Kodachrome slides, he probably stayed out of "trouble" in favor of putting on a really big show back home.

The hitch-hiker frequents the youth hostels far more than any other type of American traveler. These hostels are scattered throughout Europe. They vary in size, services and facilities. For example, the hostel in Zurich comes complete with hot showers, five-course dinners, a juke box playing the latest Beatles and Rolling Stones. Just 50 miles down the road, but up in the mountains, there is a hostel that serves no dinners, has no showers and the only buses are those played by the cow bells in the surrounding meadows. What makes all these hostels exciting and rewarding experiences for American students is that here is where you find the

majority of Europe's university students. There is not a hostel in Europe that charges over \$2 a night, and many of them cost less than \$1. All that is needed for entrance is an international youth hostel card, which can be obtained in just about any major city anywhere. The action is right at home in the hostel; talking to others about their experience; exchanging news, ideas, philosophies, outlooks with one another. It is beautiful to see, especially in the smaller, out of the way hostels. Students representing several countries sitting around comparing notes on the latest pop music or political incidents. The large hostels often become very impersonal and lose a lot of this flavor.

It seems to me that it would be very beneficial for some of our prominent sociologists and educators who are presently studying the student movement in America to get out of the libraries and come see what is happening abroad. It would not doubt be a real eye-opener for them.

How radical is the American student? Unquestionably far less radical than the European student I've met. And this has nothing to do with violence. Over and over again I was made aware of the hollow rhetoric of our American youth. This idea was brought home often in comic and tragic ways. In America it's difficult enough to witness our pampered middle class youth acting like Che Guevaras and at the same time driving new cars, living in air-conditioned apartments and dressing in the latest expensive non-conformist clothes. Transplant the phenomenon to Europe and the ludicrousness becomes even more apparent. For example, I caught a ride with two American boys in their newly acquired VW bus outside of Rijeka, Yugoslavia. First they asked me to chip in for gas before they let me in their vehicle (a first, and only repeated by Americans, never by Europeans). Then one of the students, a longhair from the University of Chicago, spouted Maoist verbiage to me and the other, European, hitch-hiker they picked up, the rest of the day. I'm sure he couldn't see the humor in the contradiction between his anti-capitalist words and the moving reality of a \$4,000 vehicle and the cost of gas, at 80 cents a gallon for a more than 6,000-mile trip.

One is continually made aware of the fact that we Americans have money; lots and lots of it. No matter how hard some of us try to change the image of the American capitalist, it never goes away. The Europeans know that if we are over here we've got money. This just can't be explained away. Many of our students who are trying the hardest are often finally corrupted. I spent two days on an island with 12 students, European and American. We slept on the beach, cooked our own food and washed in the sea. When the boat returned us to shore the Americans split for a pension for a warm shower and then dinner in a restaurant. Why not—they were dirty and hungry. The European students, however, headed for campgrounds and the beaches. They just didn't have the money to spend. All the beads, worn-out Levi's, sweat shirts, long hair, back packs, and dirt will just not alter this fact of life: Americans have the cash.

I talked with Americans in youth hostels who told me of how uptight they got waiting half a day for a ride and finally giving up and taking the train or bus. Why not? They have the money, the transportation is cheap, use it when necessary. But this is a real dilemma for our young people. They are trying very hard "not to be like all those other rich and bourgeois Americans." This will never be completely resolved as long as dad is just one satellite telephone call away and the second part of the round-trip ticket is tucked securely in one's pocket.

Regardless of all the pitfalls, and there are many—the general inability to speak other languages as the Europeans do, coming from a country that is engaged in a futile and unpopular war, a country that dominates the world economically if not politically and militarily—many of our young people are succeeding in good fashion and over again older Europeans expressed to me how friendly and courteous our students are; how willing and eager they are to learn from others. It's curious that throughout my trip older Europeans as well as young have repeatedly informed me that our so-called "burns" are the only bright spot they see on America's otherwise dim horizon.

Hopefully, the most perceptive of these American wanderers will bring home some lasting impressions regarding the quality of life in Europe and will continue to loudly raise questions and demand a response from the powers that be in the U.S.A.

Questions like: Why can't the United States have lovely fountains throughout its major cities that spring forth clear, cool and clean water?

Why can't America have small parks sprinkled throughout its cities with trees, hedges, flowers and benches instead of massive buildings that block the sun's rays and asphalt jungles that eat up the little that's left?

Why can't Americans ever find a clean room for \$2 or \$3 in their own country?

Why can't young people hitchhike in America without fear of being busted, beaten, or made to feel like bums?

Why can't we have a transit system in America of buses and trains that function well at a price that isn't prohibitive?

Why can't Americans relax for two hours at midday, long enough to digest their food and talk quietly to one another? Why can't America's polluting industries be moved out of the middle of its cities so that people can again feel it's desirable to live downtown? When will America at last realize that the American way of life might not be the answer for the entire world?



## U.S. Governors Talk, But Does Anyone Listen to Them?

By Warren Weaver Jr.

OSAGE BEACH, Mo. (NYT).

The widely held theory that the whole is always equal to the sum of its parts sometimes collapses when applied to the exercise of political power.

The 40-odd governors who gathered in this Missouri resort for their annual conference last week are, by and large, powerful men in their home states; they run large executive departments, control the output of their legislatures and direct active party organizations.

It would seem, then, that when these state executives unite behind a common cause, that cause should receive a tremendous lift from their collective influence, power joined to power to make a massive force that the President and the Congress would find irresistible. But this has almost never been the case. Senators or representatives, joining together, can make laws, but governors can only approve "policy statements," a term adopted a couple of years ago in tacit recognition of Washington's failure to take any notice of past resolutions. Thus, the National Governors Conference has been inveighing

for years in an effort to get the federal government to pass along a share of the tax revenue it collects to the states. President Nixon, it is true, has endorsed a form of this proposal, but the Congress has not been persuaded that the public, as opposed to the governors, favors it, and nothing has happened.

There was one considerable exception at this year's conference, one instance in which the governors broke new ground with discernible impact on how Congress may act on a vital national question.

The governors were asked to endorse the idea that a portion of federal highway aid, now tightly earmarked for road-building, could be spent instead for urban transit and other transportation programs if an individual state's problems seemed more readily solved by subways and buses than more concrete. Under a barrage of pressure from Detroit and the highway contractors, the conference at first voted to reject the plan. But then Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, an advocate, said he could not ask Congress to give the governors this flexibility if the governors themselves refused to ask for it. Forty-eight hours later, the governors reversed themselves

and endorsed the general proposition that a state should be able to build the kind of transportation it needs.

It would be encouraging to report that the governors' conference had been as bold and potentially influential in other areas, but it would not really be accurate. Looking for causes that everyone from Nelson Rockefeller of New York to Lester Maddox of Georgia could support, the governors deplored bad treatment of Vietnam prisoners, violence as an adjunct of dissent, drug addiction, organized crime and a number of varieties of pollution.

It would be unfair not to report, however, that the governors are spending more time, much better organized, in serious debate than they did at their meetings a few years ago. But it would be inaccurate to claim that the governors had found the way to underscore their policy statements with the very real political and governmental influence they enjoy back in their capitals. Here in the humid Missouri August, most of their pronouncements floated, vaporous, out over the Lake of the Ozarks, never to reach the power centers of Washington at all.

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## Mideast Talks Must Go On

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if the momentum for peace talks in the Middle East, built up painstakingly and with sacrifices by both sides, should now be destroyed by violations—or accusations of violations—of the week-old standstill cease-fire.

The United States must do its utmost to impress this on both sides, but particularly on Israel, which now implies any preparation for the talks must be held in abeyance until it gets satisfaction on its charge that Egypt violated the agreement by moving Soviet missiles toward the Suez Canal.

Some breaches—or apparent breaches—of the standstill probably were inevitable if only because Iraq and Syria rejected the agreement and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations vowed to sabotage it. Israel has tried to justify its attacks on regular army posts in Jordan with the claim that these are assisting the guerrillas. Unquestionably, however, the most ominous development is Israel's charge about missile deployment, for the movement of Soviet SAM-2 and SAM-3 launchers into the forbidden 32-mile zone could alter the power balance.

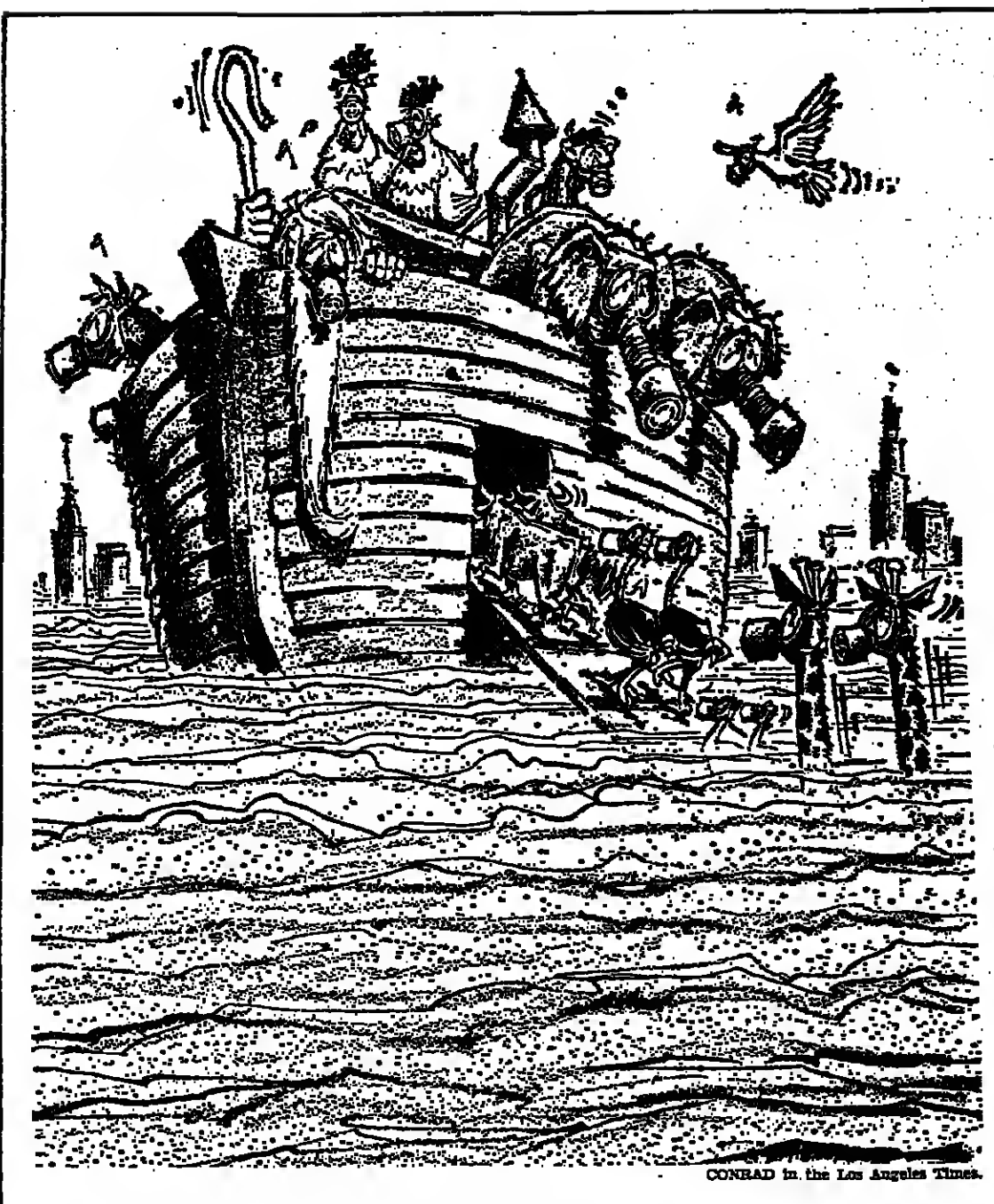
Yet it is evident that Washington remains somewhat skeptical, at least that the al-

leged movement represented a deliberate attempt by the Egyptians or the Russians to cheat on the agreement. Even Israeli Ambassador Itzhak Rabin acknowledged his belief that movement of the missiles had begun "several hours prior to the cease-fire and continued afterward."

The Israeli charge must, of course, be investigated, but the only entity likely to command the necessary trust from all interested parties is the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. Such an assignment would go beyond its present instructions, but Israel has submitted an official complaint to UNTSO complete with map reference points on the alleged new missile sites.

The logical course for the United States—with help from the Soviet Union, if possible—is to press for whatever UN authorization may be necessary to let its truce supervisors investigate Israel's charge while arrangements go forward for Ambassador Jarring's efforts to get the peace talks under way. The perils of allowing an erosion of the will to negotiate—which brought both sides to the cease-fire agreement in the first place—are too grave to need underscoring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



CONRAD in the Los Angeles Times.

## The Environment And Technology

By Milton Katz

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—To save the environment, America will have to make far better use of its technology. "Technology assessment" in a new form can provide a way to do so.

Technology assessment in some form has long been a part of industrial society. In the private sector, technology assessment occurs when a business enterprise estimates the costs and gains expected from an investment that would introduce a new technology, or expand the use of an existing technology.

In government, technology assessment takes place whenever a department or agency decides whether to authorize or support the use of a new or modified technology, or how to regulate such a use. In the assessment, anticipated costs are weighed against expected benefits.

Under present assessment practice, some important costs are overlooked. This is convenient for the particular business or government agency, but bad for the environment.

An electric power company, for example, in trying to decide whether to install a new power plant, will treat the production and sale of additional power as the prime objective or "benefit." It will treat the fuel burned in producing the power as a cost, but not the smoke that may pollute the surrounding air nor the waste products which may be discharged into nearby streams.

The damage to the community caused by the smoke or other waste products is treated as a "social cost," not one of the project's externalities. It is regarded as an "external," not an "internal" cost.

In the case of the supersonic transport (SST), the "benefit" which preoccupies the Federal Aviation Administration was a plane with a desired supersonic speed, payload and range. Prospective operating expenses were taken into account as costs, but not the sonic boom nor the jet noise caused by the SST. To the FAA, the jet noise and sonic boom were collateral matters.

The FAA did worry about them some, but only as public relations problems. In its practical book-keeping, it ignored the "social costs" of the sonic boom and jet noise, much as an electric power company would ignore the "social costs" of smoke in the air and waste in the rivers.

"Technology assessment" is needed in a new form and with a new

emphasis. The new "technology assessment" would alter the way in which the "costs" and "benefits" of technology are calculated. Neither business enterprises nor government agencies would be permitted to ignore such "side effects" of technology as air pollution, water pollution, sonic boom or jet noise by brushing them aside as "external." The "side effects" would be included as costs in realistic and balanced cost-benefit calculations.

The objective is to reduce harmful side-effects to a minimum while preserving the positive contributions of technology.

It can be done because modern technology multiplies not only social benefits and social costs, but also available options. It enables us to do a far better job of anticipating harmful side-effects than we have done; and it can design a variety of alternative means for reaching a desired objective.

For example, in motor transport, private and public, modern America has a far richer range of choices than it has had.

It is technologically equipped to design more effective types of internal-combustion engines and better fuels. It can also design automobiles driven by other kinds of propulsion with reduced and less harmful emissions. It can design alternative forms of mass transport less costly in pollution and sufficiently convenient to be acceptable in place of buses.

### Controls

By taking advantage of the wider range of choices, we can incorporate anti-pollution controls right into the technological and industrial process itself. We can, but will we do so?

Our immense technological endowment alone is not enough. To realize the potentialities, the American people will also have to care enough to do something about it. They can press their political leaders to act. Through the courts they can invoke the help of federal but steadily eroding doctrines of the common law. Through technology assessment in the new sense they can put their cares to work.

Professor Milton Katz, director of international legal studies at Harvard Law School, was a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Technology Assessment. He wrote this article as a "Topics" column in the New York Times.

## Every Day in Every Way, etc.

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—In a survey of "world leaders," Dr. Gallup has found that an overwhelming majority of them believe that "life for most people in the world is improving." A lot of Americans, who hadn't known, should be relieved to hear this.

The survey was taken among persons listed in the International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who—scientists, jurists, statesmen, business executives, publishers, educators and other deep thinkers, the kind of people who can ignore all the sentimental twaddle and declare that the No. 1 problem of "the free world" is inflation. With "world leaders" like that, who needs problems?

### Locating New York

But these fellows really know what they are talking about, as you'll realize if you stop to think about it. It is not known, for instance, whether any of them were aboard the early-morning Washington-to-New York jet last week, or a day when the thermometer was past 80 at 9 a.m. But if any were, they could have pointed out how easy it had become for the pilots to find New York City. Not that anything could be seen down there, but where there is that much smoke, there must be a city.

Nor is it clear how many of these world leaders are dependent on Consolidated Edison to power their air conditioners and color TVs. But if any are, they saw their thesis powerfully supported last week when Con Ed got a rate increase of 4 percent, but thoughtfully cut its voltage by 5 percent, which means its customers are not as likely to be electrocuted the next time they ping in the toaster. Of course, the company can make no guarantee, not of anything.

Or take the Ralph Nader case. General Motors actually paid him \$425,000, although the company insisted it had not turned loose any private eyes or Mr. Nader, had not invaded his privacy and didn't owe him a cent. It is not only reassuring to know that big business doesn't do that kind of thing, it is downright comforting to know that the reason GM paid off was to protect its good old American stockholders against the horrendous cost of proving it didn't owe the \$25 Gs. Now that's responsibility.

### No Need to Worry

It is true that the Army is about to dump 3,000 tons of deadly nerve gas into the ocean, but this ought not to cause anyone who trusts the Pentagon a moment's worry. The people who gave us H-bombs, and My Lai have assured us there's not a bit of danger anyone can foresee. Besides, since there's a full tank of VX gas, which is worse than the GB gas in the other vaults, but since nobody knows which vault has the VX, it's obvious that the best thing is to give them all the deep-six, so nobody can open the VX thinking he's only going to get a little GB.

And what about Spiro Agnew? After all the trouble there's been in Asia, what better could President Nixon do than send the Vice-President out there in the wake of Bob Hope to spread his special brand of jokes, the kind he tells about Mendel Rivers, to freedom-loving countries like Taiwan, Korea and Thailand? A round of golf with Chiang Kai-shek might even be booked.

As for the inflation the leaders are so worried about, that ought to get better now that Mr. Nixon has vetoed the housing appropriation and made it stick. That means we've saved ourselves from spending almost a half-billion dollars, at least until Congress can pass another bill and hide the money somewhere in the fine print. Even so, until that happens, the price of new housing, while it will of course go up like everything else, will not go up as swiftly, because there

won't be any new housing. This administration is not fooling.

Those world leaders ranked labor-management disputes one of the worst problems we have, worse in fact than air and water pollution (which is no surprise, considering the kind of leaders these are), but you'd never know anything was wrong by looking at pro football. The players strike was held for no gain, and although Joe Namath says they don't pay him what he's worth at \$100,000 a year, which is true, the Jets are too generous to cut his salary, and the season is going on anyway, if Con Ed can keep the voltage up on Sundays.

Those world leaders are not upset by a lot of little things that don't really matter, like the Long Island Rail Road, MTRV, the Southern strategy, preventive detention, Thien and Ky, the protein content of Wheaties, or all those alienated people in this country—the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the white and the black, the men

and the women. So the thing to do is to listen to your leaders and count your blessings and don't let anyone tell you things aren't better than they used to be.

### Gone Fishing

Once this dawned on the author of these usually strident cries of alarm, the world seemed to need a good deal less saying than it did only yesterday, hence less concern in these columns. The incoming mail suggests that a lot of readers agree with that, for reasons of their own. Thus, with all quiet on the various fronts, it is as good a time as any to go and seek a confrontation with a bluefish.

This is especially so since the good side of the mercury pollution story, the angle that never seems to be played in the Eastern Establishment press, is that it hasn't affected the Atlantic Ocean yet, or the Pacific, for that matter. Where I'm going fishing, the only thing you have to worry about is GB, or maybe a little VX.

## The Nixon Technique

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration has been around long enough now so that, if you don't mind getting in a fight, you can generalize about its personality.

It is cautious, tidy, industrious, and monumentally dull. It is a flypaper for efficient, well-meaning bores. It is engaged in some of the most exciting conflicts in the history of the Republic, but it has somehow managed to reduce them all to the level of a mathematical equation.

### Figures and Poetry

It has all the figures but very little poetry. It deals with "poverty," but never quite manages to convey a sense of pity about the poor. It deals with war, but emphasizes not the American dead and wounded but the "decline" in our casualties and the "body count" of the enemy. This is odd, because this is an administration of decent, honorable men, but it talks in graphs and trends and slogans, and somehow leaves out the human element and the dust and roar of life itself.

One of the interesting things about all this is that President Nixon obviously recognizes the human element in politics. He knows that the people like good news, peace, sports, and smiling faces. So he is optimistic, emphasizes peace, calls up poor Vince Lombardi of the Washington Redskins, who is fighting for his life, and smiles constantly. But there is something calculated about all this and something mirthless about the frozen smiles.

Still, these techniques are not entirely a deception. The President is working for peace, after his own political fashion; he has always admired Vince Lombardi and—believe it or not—once talked about Lombardi as a possible Republican Vice-Presidential nominee. But there is something missing in the human approach of this Administration which even members of the President's own cabinet and White House staff deplore.

What is missing, I think, is the capacity of the President and his associates to convey to the people or even to themselves a deep feeling of conviction. The President has three fundamental problems: (1) how to withdraw from Vietnam and reduce American commitments abroad without sliding into isolation; (2) how to brake inflation without stumbling into an economic depression; and (3) how to deal with the threat of anarchy and revolution at home without defying

the tradition of civil liberties within the nation.

But the personality of the Nixon administration is not quite in tune with these problems, all of which are so difficult that they cannot be proved but have to rely upon goodwill and faith. The Nixon men think of themselves, quite seriously, as moral individuals, working for good and even noble ends, but their means are still the techniques of Tammany Hall and Madison Avenue.

No doubt this will work against a Democratic party which is divided, leaderless, and just as cynical as the politicians around the President. But it still does not deal with the President's main problems.

He is still in trouble. There is something very good and important at the bottom of this Republican well, but the administration is relying on its techniques rather than on its principles. It is not confident enough to state its plain intention, to define its war aims and its policies and priorities on the home front.

It has a good political defense. It is good at getting out of awkward situations, and events overseas are going toward peace in Vietnam and the Middle East, and arms control in Vienna.

Still, the Nixon administration has not established that sense of trust or affection necessary to carry the country through the terrible, ambiguous issues that often have to be taken on the personal word of the President.

It is trying to be both moral and slick at the same time. It is good at fudging up issues and not obviously has the Democrats off balanced. But it is still an ambiguous administration. It has not even given its own cabinet or the civil service in Washington a sure sense of where it is going. It believes in keeping everybody off balance—and in that, unfortunately, it is succeeding.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

### Pentagon Study

The evident bias of the author of the 15 August editorial on the Pentagon study is revealed in the final sentence. There the author appears to suggest that a "drastic scaling down of our estimate of how much defense . . . is needed for our security" would be desirable. The suggestion is a proper product of the "knee-jerk" or "know-nothing" school of anti-military thought that seems to be in vogue these days.

Surely a little reflection on the part of the author would lead him to realize that the national military posture reflects a whole series of decisions bearing upon our foreign policy and upon our relations with many nations, both friendly and unfriendly.

One might wish, in consequence, for responsible editorials directed at the heart of the matter—a delineation of our national interests in foreign affairs, and the extent to which we should be prepared to protect these interests. And perhaps in the process of preparing such editorials a thoughtful review of modern history might be in order. And it might be hoped that as an incidental consequence of such review our editorialists would discover that January 1953 can only be called "more or less peacetime" by overlooking the Korean War from history.

JACK L. URETSKY.

Hamburg.

### U.S. Campus

Joseph Kraft's piece on the American campus elite in trouble is concerned with the wrong people. The place is in students' hands when it more properly belongs on faculty.

As one who has labored in the

groves of academe (on every level from the graduate school down through the grades) for nearly forty years, I am convinced that youth comes to class and campus in serious quest of intellectual stimulation; guidance towards the life of reason and above all, direction towards a "via vitae" worthy of them. They soon find academe irrelevant. More relevant is the well-stocked paperback book shop, TV at its documentary best. The words and the music of the Beatles and Dylan take on more meaning than the inhuman struggle for grades or the monotony of the dullard (PhD and all) reading behind dusty lecterns.

The revolution on the American campus (and, indeed, on campuses around the world) would not have caught fire had the academic elite really fulfilled its proper role. Because it wouldn't—or couldn't—is in trouble—deep.

CHARLES G. SPIEGLER.

### In a Word

It is difficult to understand why newspapers use the words of the newspapers in referring to news political acts.

Take, for example the "execution" of Mr. Dan Mitrione by the guerrillas in Uruguay. "Execution" implies there was some sort of legality in what should have been called the "murder" (killing humanly or barbarously) of a decent and helpless man by a gang of cowards and bullies. Perhaps if things were put in perspective with the proper terms such acts would not proliferate and you might even help save two other men from similar treatment.

Rabat, Morocco.

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## Eurobonds

## New Issues Fail to Shake Market From Its Doldrums

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 16.—New-issue activity picked up last week on the Eurobond market, but not enough to jolt it out of its holiday doldrums.

The Republic of Ireland announced it will raise \$27.5 million by issuing a 100 million deutsche mark bond. The 15-year issue will carry an 8 1/2 percent coupon. Pricing, expected at about 98 1/2, is set for next Wednesday.

This is the third Eurobond for Ireland. In addition, the government has also arranged for a \$40 million standby credit to be available over the next five years.

The only other new issue of the week was a private placement of a 60 million guilder issue by the government-owned Dutch State Mines. The 15-year note, priced at 98 1/2, carries a coupon of 8 1/4 percent and will yield about 8.4 percent.

A dollar issue, Hamperley from Finance's \$20 million, 15-year loan with a 9 1/2 percent coupon, is said to be meeting some resistance from investors. Managers say it will be priced next week at "an attractive discount."

Part of the problem is said to stem from the fact that investors are not eager for dollar-denominated bonds at the moment. In addition, the company is not well known in Europe and does not carry a guarantee from its parent companies. Hamperley is owned 54 percent by ConZinc of Australia, which is controlled by Rio-Tinto Zinc of London, and 36 percent by Kaiser Steel.

Managers of the issue note that although there is no

guarantee for the Hamperley debt, the parent firms are hardly likely to let anything go wrong as it would be against their own self interest.

On a more positive basis, they also point out that Hamperley has annual sales of about \$20 million and last year earned \$12 million—more than double the net of Atlas Copco, whose recent \$15 million 1 1/2 percent bond was a success.

They also note that the ore from Hamperley's mines is sold mostly to Japan under long-term fixed-price contracts, which assures the company of a steady income.

Looking beyond the present slack period, word of new activity for next month in the deutsche mark issues comes from Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan and the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan both say they are planning D.M. issues.

The Industrial Bank would only confirm that it is negotiating with underwriters, but sources in Tokyo, the Associated Press reported, say the bank is planning an \$8 million, 15-year issue at 8.5 percent next month.

The Long-Term Credit Bank also declined to provide any details, but it was reported to be contemplating a 100 million mark issue sometime this year.

On the secondary market, dealers said there was no activity at all. Dealers in non-convertibles said that "activity was lousy" and no change is expected until Wall Street prices do something.

Straight bonds were "a shade weaker," dealers said.

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
Commodity Index	110.7	110.6	111.5
*Currency in circ.	\$54,587,000	\$54,587,000	\$54,587,000
*Total loans	\$78,400,000	\$81,438,000	\$78,400,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,438,000	2,406,000	2,468,000
Auto production	17,988	17,988	68,139
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,812,000	8,849,000	8,822,000
Freight car loadings	523,349	518,089	561,227
*Elec. Pwr., kw-hr.	\$2,300,000	\$2,311,000	\$2,310,000
Business failures	233	288	161

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1969
Employed	80,291,000	79,822,000	78,616,000
Unemployed	4,518,000	4,693,000	3,182,000
Industrial production	168.8	169.1	175.9
*Personal income	\$783,800,000	\$783,800,000	\$748,200,000
*Money supply	\$203,700,000	\$204,200,000	\$185,400,000
Consumer's Price Index	138.3	138.4	127.6
Construction contracts	186	170	180

\*1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

## Is the U.S. Economic Downturn Bottoming Out? Latest Statistics Support Belief That It Is

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The spate of statistics showered at mid-month on an emotionally drained business community may or may not mean an end to the year-long business downturn. They speak with greater certainty to the changing nature of the slowdown. The consumer, whose faltering confidence and inability to keep pace with rising prices led the way to reduced business activity, has begun buying again. The businessman, who refused for many months to believe that a downturn was at hand, is continuing to cut back.

The newest numbers lend support to the notion that a bottom may have been reached. Industrial production in July rose two tenths of a point to 168.8 percent of the 1957-59 base compared with its peak of 174.6 percent one year earlier.

Personal income in July rose by \$5.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$783.8 billion. The rise was more than \$1 billion greater than the one recorded in June, excluding the effects of a retroactive government pay increase. Revised figures put the gross national product in the April-June quarter up more than earlier estimates.

In current prices, the market value of all goods and services produced in the economy amounted to an annual rate of \$971.1 billion, compared with \$959.5 billion in the first quarter. After adjustment for rising prices, GNP was put at \$724.9 billion in 1958 dollars, up \$1.1 billion. The earlier estimates had shown a rise of less than half that amount.

Corporate profits in the second quarter were estimated at

\$82.3 billion, only a hair below the \$82.5 billion level of the previous three-month period.

The total was helped by the end of the General Electric strike and by improvement in automobile industry sales. Profits in most other manufacturing industries were down.

If the downturn is at an end, it will have been the mildest in postwar history. The decline in the industrial production index from July, 1969, to June, 1970, amounted to 2.2 percent, compared with almost 8 percent in the 1960-61 recession, until

now the least severe of recent recessions.

At the same time, at least in manufacturing, the employment effects have been almost as severe. Edward W. Connelley, president of the Pittsburgh National Bank, notes that in each of the two previous recessions, 1957-58 and 1960-61, manufacturers cut production much more than employment. This time, the reduction in the number of manufacturing workers has been almost a wash.

Moreover, in contrast to the two previous recessions, manufacturers cut back white-collar jobs by 1 percent. In 1957-58 and 1960-61, sales, technical and administrative jobs in manufacturing were cut by more than 1 percent, despite cutbacks in total manufacturing employment.

The phenomenon of a white-collar as well as a blue-collar downturn can be laid in part to automation. As machines have taken over more and more of the work formerly done by men, the blue-collar share of total factory employment has declined. At the same time, the number of white-collar planners, technicians and trouble-shooters has increased.

Moreover, eight years of uninterrupted business expansion added inevitable layers of administrative fat to many organizations. The profit and liquidity squeeze encountered by almost all companies made cutbacks essential. "It's Parkinson's Law in reverse," one observer noted.

If the effects of the downturn have been felt much more in manufacturing than in other sectors, they have also been felt more in certain industries than in others. The downturn, in fact, has been at least three separate downturns, the one in defense production that began a year before the general slowdown in business activity and the one in automobiles and other consumer durables that began late last year and seems now to have turned around, and the slide in production of business equipment that got under way earlier this year and seems likely to continue.

To these, of course, must be added the sharp drop in home construction that began in 1969.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—"I should have taken another week's vacation."

This comment by a broker summarized his opinion of the performance of the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market last week.

Prices of most issues traded in both markets declined in very slow trading. Losses in the majority of issues averaged about one point or two although some stocks were hit harder.

The Amex price change index finished the week down 0.32 at 30.05. Turnover on the exchange fell to 9,027,620 shares from 10,418,885 shares in the preceding week.

It was no different in the Over-the-Counter market, where the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues fell 15.85 points for the week and closed in Friday at 250.11. It was one of the largest weekly declines in index in months.

Some of the counter issues had sharp losses. Tecumseh Products tumbled 17; Tampax was down 13; Electronic Data Systems fell 10 1/2; Cogor Corp. dropped 8; Raychem was down 7; Alexander & Alexander eased 3 1/2; Information Machines 3 1/4; and Kaiser Steel 3.

Most of the insurance stocks declined in what was described as the slowest trading in years. Connecticut General fell 2 points; St. Paul rose 1/2, and Crum Forster dipped 1 1/2.

The Bank of America lost 1 1/2; Crocker National eased a point, and the First National Bank of Boston and Mellon National each eased 3/4.

## Over-Counter Market

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**Bonds Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last**

[illegible][illegible]

Week Ended	Aug. 15, 1970	Aug. 15, 1969
Sales	High	Low
Ex Corp.	480,300	637,400
Corp.	471,200	511,800
Kodak	395,500	575,600
Prod.	27,900	56,100
	373,500	245,100
Smelt	355,200	278,300
Oil, N.J.	341,800	517,600
Coastal	331,000	441,400
Paced	302,700	41,400
Air Lin	287,300	16,130
Tel. Tel.	283,400	44,600
	262,800	23,010
Costy Comp	262,180	15,120
Glif Sol	267,200	14,100
Corp.	252,500	18,100
Corp.	246,400	31,870
Coastal	244,000	31,870
Home	230,000	54,310
Motors	228,300	68,680
Fis.	235,500	47,460
Values Traded	1,740,000	1,400,000

Week Ended Aug. 13, 1939	Dow Jones	High	Low	Last
Indust.	725.01	702.83	718.8	
Transp.	130.57	126.00	129.5	
Utils.	104.84	102.03	103.2	
Comb.	228.26	221.80	224.6	
Standard & Poor's				
Stocks	77.40	74.13	75.1	

Week Ended	Aug. 15, 1970	Aug. 15, 1969
Sales	High	Low
City Pfc	505,000	6 4 1/2
City Ind	395,000	15 1/2 12 1/2
City Fnd	215,000	18 1/2 17 1/2
Controls	122,900	10 7/8 7 1/2
er As	142,300	7 1/2 4 1/2
on Sys	125,500	6 1/2 4 1/2
ral Ent	119,600	8 1/2 7 1/2
ral Ent	97,700	17 1/2 15 1/2
ate Pr	81,500	28 1/2 25 1/2
ck Inc	90,100	10 1/2 6 3/4
Volume:	9,627,626 shares.	
to date:	513,057,447 shares	
ended traded in:	1,156.	
Advances:	210; declines:	70
gave:	160.	
1970 highs:	4; lows:	130.

Stocks	
Insurance .46	14 1/4
Inv Inc	12 1/4
Amcr Lt	2 3/4
Income Lf .40a	7 1/8
Coln Cons .16c	5 1/8
Islana Ss Lf	12 1/2
Am Life	4 1/2
Yngstn Flnd	3 3/4
Chcster LAC s	2 3/4
Whattan Lifa .27a	5 1/2
Ss Gen Lt	5 1/4
Centille Secur	11 1/2
Univ Nat Ohio	0 1/2
Univ Lf .56c	12 1/2
Equities .20	9 1/2
tern Secur	2 1/2
March Cap .48r	15 1/2
umental Cp .56c	33 1/2
umental of A 2	37 1/2
Secv Lf .16	7 1/4
Cap .12c	26 1/2
Corp 1.60	32 1/2
Lifa Flia	2 1/2

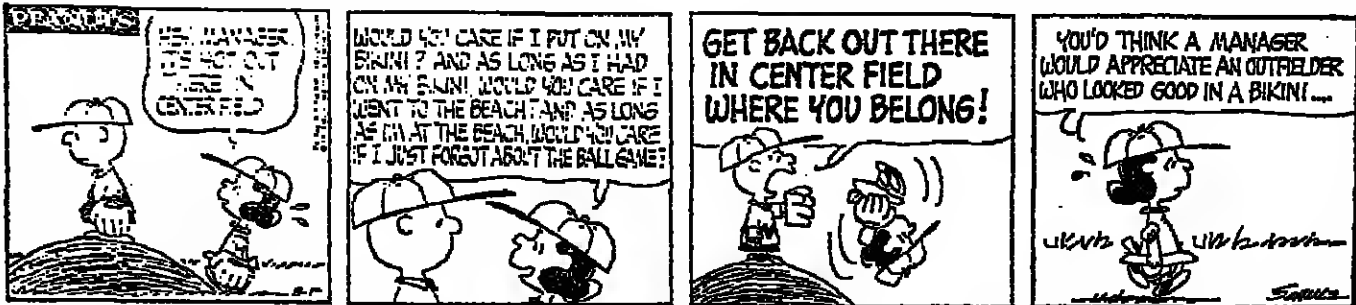
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PEANUTS



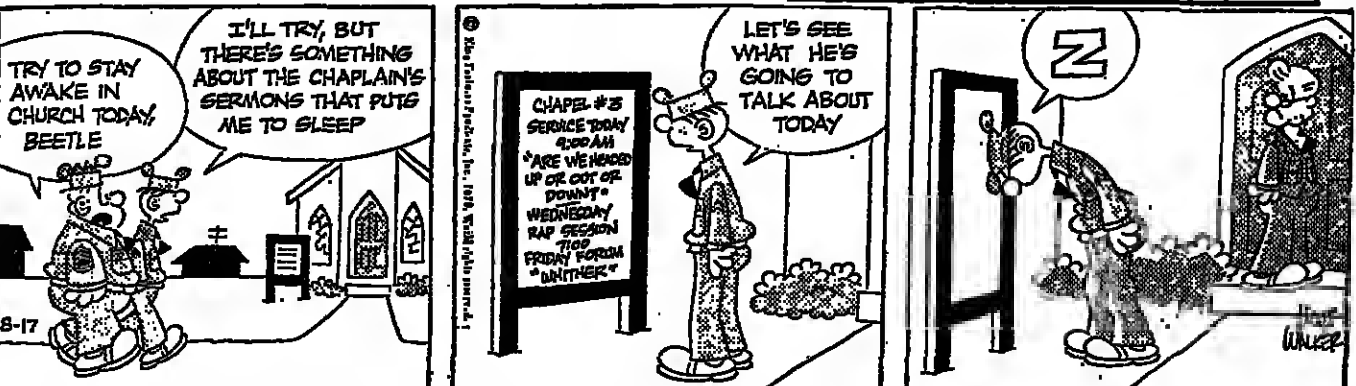
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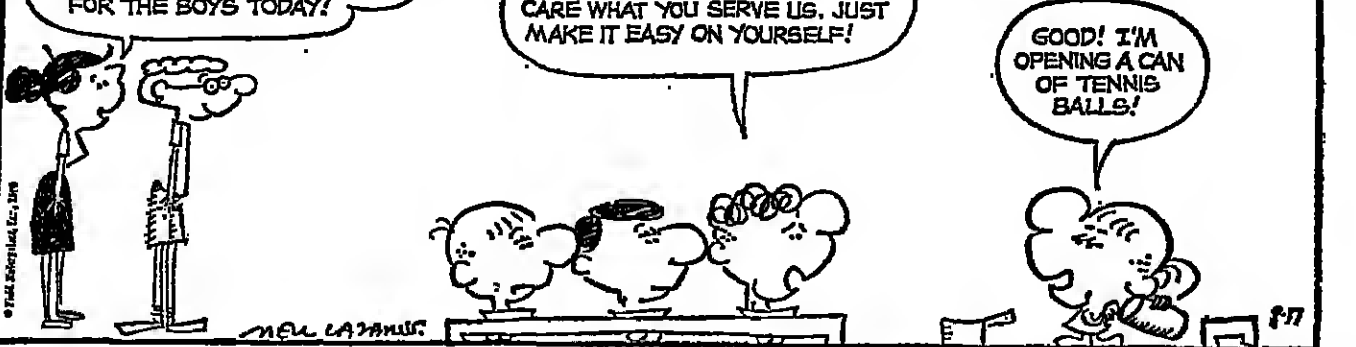
FILABNEE



BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



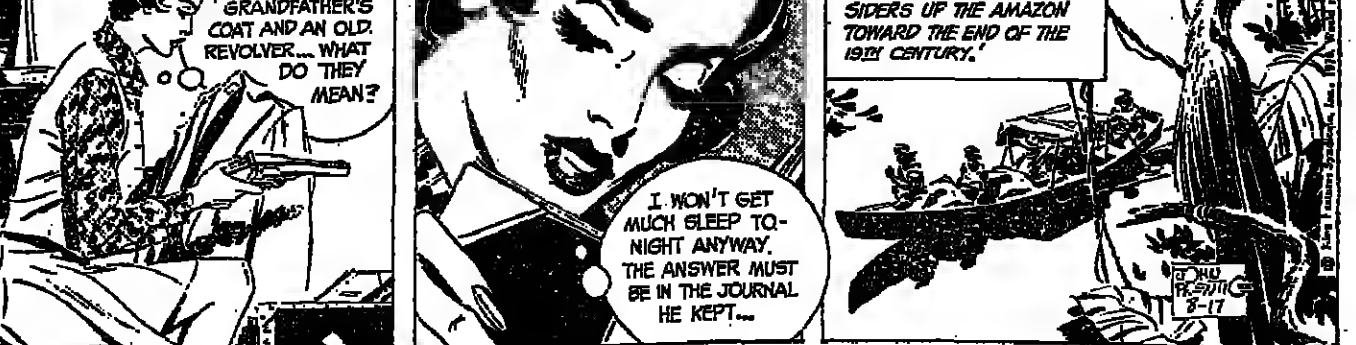
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



ZIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many qualified observers think that Benito Garozzo of Rome is the world's greatest bridge player, and nobody would deny him a place among the top three.

Garozzo has made many defensive plays in the course of winning his nine world titles. One of the most spectacular was in 1963 in St. Vincent, Italy, when he held the East cards on the diagramed deal.

He opened one heart after two passes, and South made a take-out double, planning to bid spades later. When West raised hearts, South took the aggressive course of jumping in spades.

North showed his club suit and subsequently put his partner back into spades. As it happened, West held two natural trump tricks, and was happy to double.

There was no chance to make four spades, for South had no way to avoid the loss of two spades and the two red aces. So one would expect a one-trick defeat. But Garozzo found an ingenious way to give South an opportunity to go down two tricks.

The opening lead was a heart, taken by the ace. The singleton trump was returned to cut down dummy's ruffing prospects, and South won with the ace.

There was some chance that dummy's remaining trump could be used to ruff the third round of diamonds, so the declarer led a diamond to dummy's queen. It is safe to say that 899 players out of 1,000 would win with the ace in the East position, and South would subsequently lead a high diamond and collect the ten.

But Garozzo is not a routine defender, and he ducked the diamond lead without hesitation. What is more, he ducked again when a second diamond was led from dummy. As dummy had only one trump he

NORTH  
♠ 74  
♥ 42  
♦ 08  
♣ K1098642

WEST (D)  
♠ QJ103  
♥ Q1095  
♦ 107  
♣ QJ5

SOUTH  
♠ AK865  
♥ K  
♦ KJ964

Rob sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1♥ Dbl.  
2♥ Pass Pass 3♣  
Pass 4♣ Pass 4♦  
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart five.

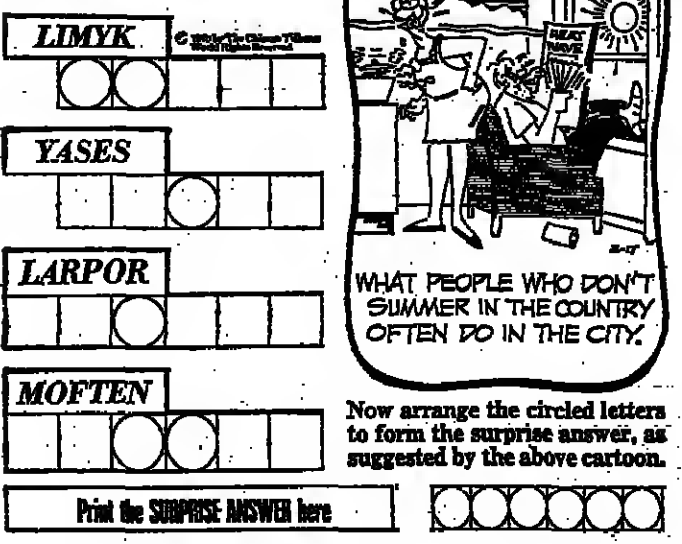
Solution to Friday's Puzzle  
SPEED SCIRUB CHIEF  
ORLY ARINA REAR  
LIVIE LOUANGBIRN  
EXE RAPID QUEEN  
SYSTEMS USK  
QUI DIE BLOC  
TRAMP JUNT YIELD  
LOTA SIZES JAIL  
EVEN JAZZ WORST  
DEEMAWY SPILLIED  
ACERB ATIN ORA  
SHORTORDER COOR  
HENR KAURI OSTA  
EMMY SPENT REER

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. (Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumble: ABOVE KNOWN CATNIP URCHIN  
Answers: What a girl who says she'll go through anything, for a man might have in mind - HIS BANK ACCOUNT

# BOOKS

ROBERT FROST

The Years of Triumph, 1915-1938

By Lawrence Thompson. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 744 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

IT may be an exaggeration to say that a reading of this second volume of Robert Frost's biography will permanently chill your enthusiasm for the poet's work, but it is not that much of an exaggeration. The mind and character of the poet revealed here are so unattractive, nay repellent, that long before the end, the reader will wonder whether Mr. Thompson realizes what he is doing. What Frost would have thought of such a performance can scarcely be imagined this side of Vesuvius. In his private life, violence in thought and expression was a function of his being. But I'm sure that a reading of this book would have stunned him into a New England stillness. Years of triumph, the author calls them. With such triumphs, disasters are unnecessary.

Many of Frost's qualities have long been known from the poetry and from individual comment, printed and unprinted; his complacency, his conservatism, his anti-intellectual bias, his prickliness to criticism, his self-deceiving ego. They did not appear (to be read at least) too high a price to pay for the work. But these pages will force everyone to reconsider. For Frost was a sly and cunning friend, a jealous and vindictive colleague, a domestic tyrant at home, an unfeeling and unsympathetic human being. He hurt where he had no need to and he often had the scorpions of a small-time mobster.

The young poet Raymond Holden, attracted to Frost and made to feel welcome, decided to bring a house near the poet and his family there. In a seeming act of friendship, Frost sold him half of his farm, with the proviso that if Frost moved, Holden would be obligated to buy up the other half. What Holden didn't know was that as soon as he started to move close to the poet, Frost started to make plans to move away. As Holden wrote: "I had not only contemplated to his desire to leave... but had also given him the means to do it."

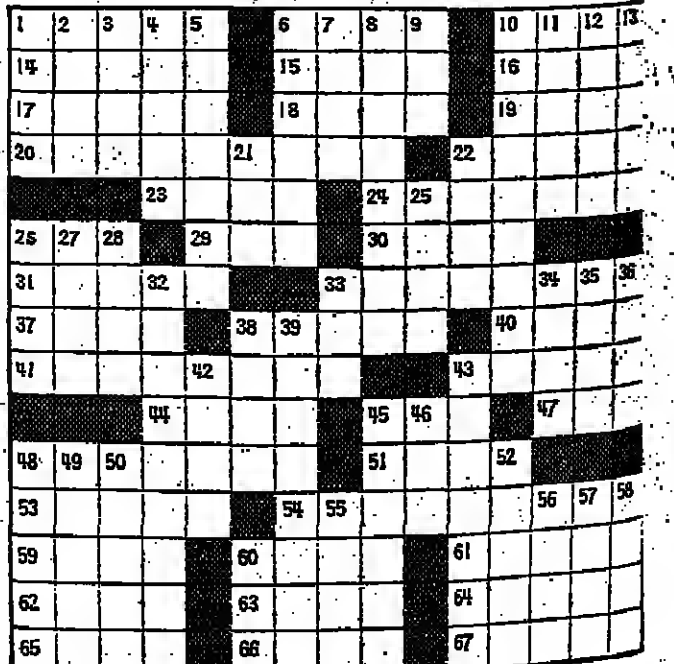
Frost cultivated and encouraged the friendship of William Stanley Braithwaite, a Boston reviewer and autobiographer, as long as he felt that he would advance his own cause. When he thought him past use, Frost not only dropped Braithwaite, but also spoke vulgarly about his Negro ancestry. Frost, the country philosopher, was a village gossip and so betrayed a youthful indiscretion of Joseph Warren Beach as a hamper seriously the younger man's chances for academic advancement. He was pathologically jealous and savoring unfair to any poet who might challenge his eminence. Like Hemingway, he spoke of there being only one heavyweight champion. He was crudely rude to Edwin Arlington Robinson, in

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

# CROSSWORD

By Will Wet

- ACROSS
- Do a football line job
  - Bursts open
  - Fervor
  - Truman's first home
  - Nazimova
  - River to the Moselle
  - Giraffe's relative
  - Abrupt change
  - Crosspiece
  - Officer of the Bounty
  - Pith helmet
  - Leg part
  - Field of operation
  - This surprise
  - Rosinante, for
  - Time spans
  - Opera role
  - Rising, as a flood
  - Chorus voice
  - Bridge player's words
  - Tropical tree
  - Daniel's milieu
  - Quality
  - Fodder
  - glance
- 47 Erie and Washab: Abbr.
- 48 Oriental warrior
- 51 Asian nation
- 53 In reserve
- 54 Follower of a certain doctrine
- 59 Skirt length
- 60 Refined jutsu
- 61 Naval apparatus
- 65 Doris and others
- 66 Binet-Simon, for one
- 67 Glasses, for short
- DOWN
- Legislative group
  - Large sum in India
  - Persian poet
  - Roman sacrificial vessel
  - Indian deity
  - Fence picket
  - Olive genus
  - Kind of punch
  - Foolish one
  - Persian prophet
  - Break out
  - Year in Paris
  - French cubist
  - Spanish relative
  - Shoe sizes
  - Implements
  - Type style: Abbr.
  - Arms
  - Regarding
  - Chinese philosopher
  - Container piece
  - Construction
  - Rouge's sidekick
  - Obtains
  - What's the big
  - Foot care
  - Withered
  - Followers of a Chinese philosophy
  - Completely
  - Hebrew letter
  - I could...
  - Santa
  - Like a julep
  - Pry
  - Does arithmetic
  - Regarding
  - Eastern ketch
  - First name in baseball
  - Project





## Interceptions Top Chiefs

## Colts Super Team In Exhibition Play

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—The Kansas City Chiefs, who were the NFL champions, lost some of their star players Friday night when they dropped a National Football League preseason game to the Baltimore Colts, who have long maintained a winning habit of their own. The Colts won, 17-5, by intercepting the Chiefs' passes over and over.

Tom Maxwell, Baltimore cornerback, picked off a pass by Mike Livingston and ran 28 yards for a touchdown early in the fourth quarter. That was the deciding play. Maxwell's interception was the sixth for the Colts, who picked off three of Len Dawson's passes, two by Livingston and one by Jackie Lee.

Baltimore scored again with two seconds remaining to play on a 26-yard run by Tom Matie, the seasoned running back.

The outcome maintained one streak and ended another. The Colts won their 10th straight preseason event and the Chiefs lost after winning eight in a row. Their coach, Hank Stram, showed how much he wanted the victory as the Chiefs played before a home crowd for the first time since they won in the Super Bowl.

Preseason decisions are less important than how coaches deploy their best players. Stram played his regular linemen deep into the fourth quarter, while Don McCafferty, the new Baltimore coach, added newcomers as early as the first period.

The game was watched by 34,341, a small crowd because the 12,000-seat stadium stand cannot go up until the season ends. The Chiefs started and was sharp. The 37-

year-old quarterback completed 6 of 12 pass attempts before he was relieved by Jim Ward in the second quarter.

Ward, regarded as a potential Dallas successor, had difficulties. He completed only 2 of 12 passes and the Chiefs intercepted three others.

Bubba Smith, the giant Baltimore defensive end, played probably his best game and was an effective rusher against the four Kansas City passers. So was Aaron Brown for the Chiefs.

In other NFL exhibitions:

Steelers 20, Vikings 13

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 16 (AP)—Preston Pearson returned a kickoff 96 yards for a touchdown and also set up a field goal as Pittsburgh surprised Minnesota, 20-13, last night.

Browns 17, 49ers 16

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 16 (AP)—Bill Nelson connected with touchdown passes to Earl Hooker and Gary Collins and Don Cockroft kicked a field goal and two extra points to give Cleveland a 17-10 victory over San Francisco last night.

Broncos 26, Cardinals 16

DENVER, Aug. 16 (AP)—Denver broke a tie with a field goal and a touchdown in the final 35 seconds and defeated St. Louis, 26-16, last night.

Denver's Carl Cunningham intercepted a pass by Pete Beathard of the St. Louis 49 and returned it ten yards with a field goal and a touchdown in the final 35 seconds and defeated St. Louis, 26-16, last night.

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NO HORSEING AROUND—Nijinsky, with Lester Pigott in the saddle, just before he won the Epsom Derby.

## Nijinsky Is Syndicated For Record 5.4 Million

By Gerald Ekenazi

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Charles W. Engelhard, the former bomber pilot whose world includes platinum, diplomacy and thoroughbred horses, syndicated his undefeated 3-year-old colt, Nijinsky, yesterday for a record \$5.4 million.

Although Nijinsky has never appeared in the United States, his ten triumphs have occurred in England and Ireland—his fame has taken on almost legendary proportions here.

Nijinsky is a son of Northern Dancer, the horse who won the 1964 Kentucky Derby. The syndication price breaks down to 32 shares at \$170,000 each.

For each share, the owner will be entitled to breed one mare a year to Nijinsky, whose career in stud will begin next year at the Claiborne Farm in Kentucky.

Engelhard, the chairman of the board of the Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange and which had \$1.38 billion in sales last year, retains ten shares.

The two previously richest syndicated stallions were Vaguely Noble, whose rights went for \$5 million last year, and Buckpasser, who was syndicated in 1967 for \$4.8 million.

Earlier this year, Engelhard turned down a \$4.8 million offer for his wonder horse from an Anglo-Irish syndicate. He paid \$84,000 for Nijinsky in 1968, at the Toronto sales. The colt was bred by E. P. Taylor, one of Canada's most prominent personalities.

Taylor and John Hay Whitney purchased two shares apiece. Among the other members of the syndicate, who have one share each, are the Tartan Farms, Ogden Phipps, Paul Mellon and Bob Kleberg Jr.

Most of Engelhard's millions have come from platinum, but his financial interests also include gold and silver.

## Stockton Shoots 73 to Win PGA Title

TULSA, Ok., Aug. 16.—Dave Stockton won the Professional Golfers Association championship today by shooting a three-over-par 73 on the final round for a 73-hole score of 278.

Stockton was the only player in the tourney to finish under par. Arnold Palmer shot a 70 today to finish at 281 and in a second-place tie with Bob Murphy, who carded a 66.

For Stockton, it was his fourth title on the pro tour and his richest. He won \$40,000 while Palmer and Murphy collected \$11,000 each.

It was a bitter loss for Palmer, who had won every major golf title except this one. Going into today's final round, he trailed Stockton by five strokes.

But Stockton's game looked exceptionally strong yesterday. He carded a 66 and said he found the "good mental exercise" of the 28-year-old Californian, the winner of the Cleveland and Milwaukee Opens in 1968, failed by less than an hour to set a course mark at the Southern Hills Country Club with his four-under-par round.

Ray Floyd, the defending champion, playing ahead of Stockton, smashed the record of 67 set in 1958 with a 65. He had a 31 on the front nine.

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Observer

# Delights of Dickens

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—Charles Dickens was one of those unfortunates whom high-school English teachers used to teach us to hate, and perhaps still do. Why a child should have to submit to "A Tale of Two Cities" at the onset of puberty is one of those mysteries fathomable only by the pedagogical mind, but for years this was the case.

There it was, spread out, hundreds of pages of it, like a great barrier swamp between young reader and the freedom of golden afternoon. "The best of times, the worst of times?" What sort of writing was that? Charles Darnay, sir, you were one gigantic bore when you had the smell of chalk dust on you.

Some overcame their education in time to discover the marvels and delights of Dickens, although probably not, in most cases, until well into the middle years. For all but the most passionate, however, Dickens the man probably remains peculiarly remote and bloodless, as one would expect of an unseasoned agent responsible for the infliction of so much suffering in early youth.

There is just a glimpse of him to be had in the Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibition commemorating the hundredth anniversary of his death. Somewhere in these old portraits and cramped penmanship, in these yellowing letters and antique furniture pieces, there must be a hint of life, yet it is peculiarly hard to sense.

One is surprised, looking closely at the portraits, by the sensualist's face. The handwritten notes on display speak with precisely the style of young David Copperfield, encouraging the further suspicion that to know Dickens is to know Dickens.

Here are a few hurriedly scrawled notes to himself on how to compose a certain passage in "David Copperfield," the passage which concludes with the death of Dora. In what would today be called a three-handkerchief job, Dickens arranged to have Dora and her little dog Jib die at the same instant. For the reader it is one of literature's great embarrassing moments.

One excuses it on ground that Dickens wrote so hurriedly and so voluminously that such lapses were inevitable. But here was last year's novelist.

in his brief outline for the chapter is proof that he planned it that way before he began writing!

It is pointless judging him by the standards of 1970, of course. He—or at least his work—could not exist today. By contemporary standards he was the quintessential hack. He ground out books in installments for popular magazines. Had he been reviewed by contemporary critics, his work would have been dismissed as "journalism."

He indulged shamelessly in sentimentality. He wrote thousands and thousands of words of repetitive dialogue for certain characters who delighted him so thoroughly that he could not bear to shut them off. He relied on preposterous coincidences to solve his plot problems, and he beat the old rags-to-riches formula senseless with overuse.

Worst of all, he repeated himself through book after book, and never thought, apparently, of apologizing for not breaking new literary ground each time out. Had he lived a hundred years later this would surely have been one of his greatest failures.

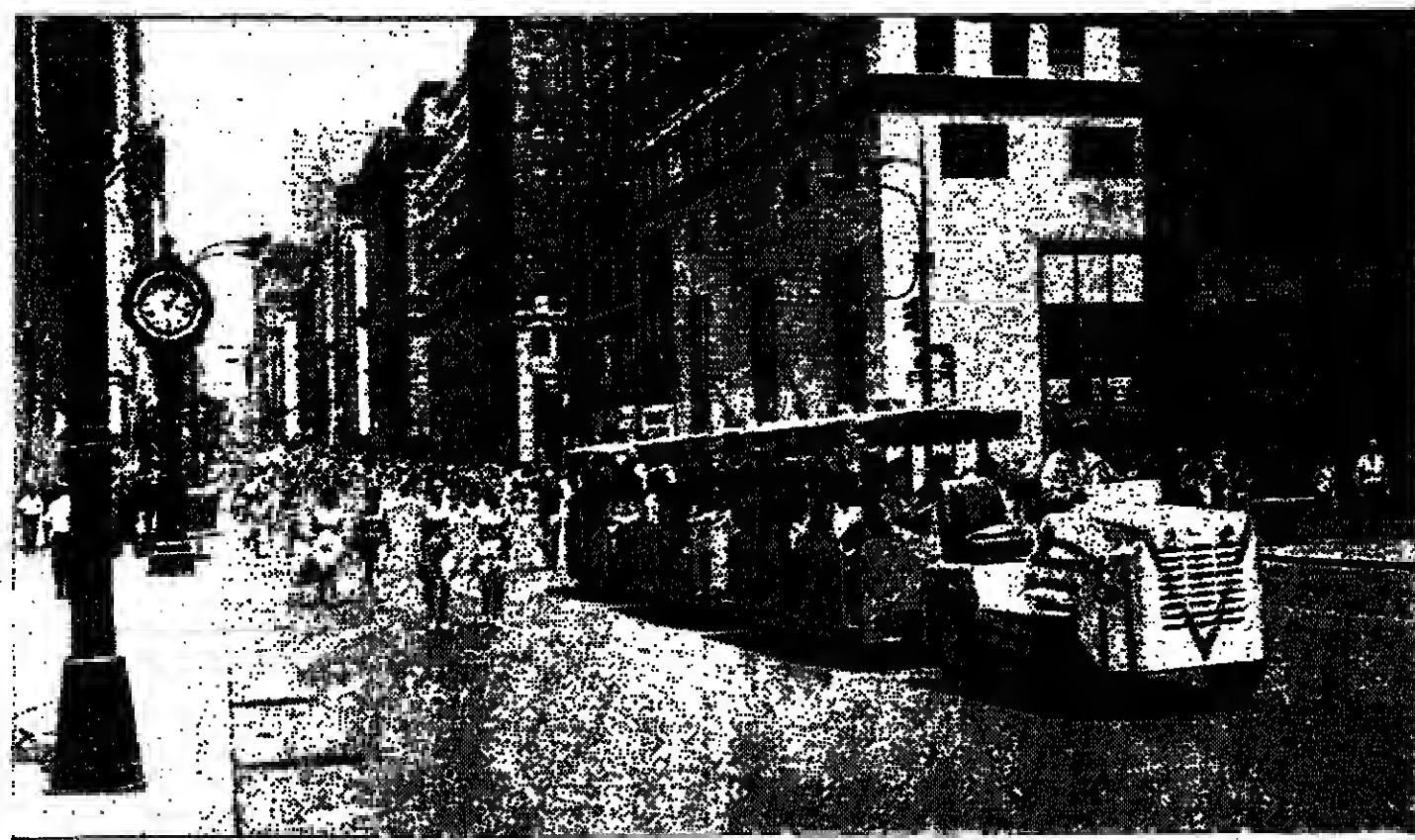
Excellence in the arts is today widely confused with novelty. Novelists in particular are expected to progress ever upward from one novelty to something even more original to the most outrageous new idea in fiction these tired old eyes have seen all season, etc. The book reviews are filled with cruel little murders: brief notes that Leningrad's new novel fails to fulfill the high promise of his original first book.

The worst fate of all, obviously, is the thundering ovel. The writer who dares publish a second can expect a severe cutting-up if he has not done something notably different from the first. Not surprisingly, America has a surplus of novelists too terrified ever to write again because they once produced one good book.

This passion for novelty in art does not seem to have existed in Victorian England. The casual reader can go through the entire Dickens canon without a guess as to which book is the best, the middle, which late. They seem to form one great work of single texture.

Dickens's audience did not want something new each time out. They wanted more Dickens. No wonder he could go from book to book with such serenity, and no wonder it is so hard for us today to get close to such an artist.

Today we should say of him: "What! More Dickens? But he was last year's novelist."



Low pollution passenger "trains" were the only vehicles allowed on Fifth Ave. during a New York experiment.

## 'The Car Is Dead, Long Live the People!'

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK (UPI)—Every Saturday, something wonderful happens in this city. Cars vanish on major avenues. People invade the streets, and every other person smiles with the disbelieving delight of a child getting away with hooky.

It might be called "sweet Saturday," to paraphrase novelist Norman Mailer's promise to give neighborhoods a "sweet Sunday," if he were elected mayor in 1969, Mr. Mailer lost. His idea seems a winner.

Or so it looks in City Hall, where aides of Mayor John V. Lindsay are gratified and slightly astonished by the popular response to turning thoroughfares into pedestrian malls one day a week this summer.

After six successive Saturdays, forecasts of commercial disaster have yet to be fulfilled, although the powerful Fifth Avenue Association of Businessmen says that it is still unanimously opposed to the innovation.

So successful has the experiment proved that Mayor Lindsay announced last week that the "concept of street closings is now firmly established as city policy." Washington, D.C., Boston, Montreal and Toronto have sent official inquiries about the experiment—and Tokyo, emboldened by New York's experience, this month closed off the famed Ginza to traffic.

The street-closing program grew directly out of an experiment on Earth Day, last April 22, when for the first time Fifth Avenue and busy 14th Street were turned into pedestrian malls.

As a follow-up, Mayor Lindsay decided to close Fifth Avenue from 42nd to 57th Streets for four Saturdays beginning July 11. Traffic was banned from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and six mini-trains, each with 48 seats, were operated along the avenue to provide free shuttle service.

In August, the experiment was extended to Lexington Avenue from 57th to 65th Streets, to Eighth Street in Greenwich Village, and to major thoroughfares in Brooklyn and Queens. At the request of a merchants' association, Madison Avenue will be closed every Tuesday from 7 to 10 p.m. beginning on Sept. 22.

### Mayor Saluted

Last Saturday, Mayor Lindsay himself strolled down Eighth Street. "Mr. Mayor, it's great, it's great!" a middle-aged pedestrian said. "Close the rest of the city, Mr. Mayor. Give it back to the people!"

A long-haired teen-aged boy greeted Mayor Lindsay on Lexington Avenue with: "The car is dead, long live the people!"

These have been the results so far:

• Air pollution has been dramatically diminished on the

pedestrian malls. Samplings made by the city's Environmental Protection Administration on Fifth Avenue during a carless seven hours showed that the air contained only 1 or 2 parts per million of carbon monoxide and a nitrogen dioxide count too small to measure.

• Traffic, in general, flowed smoothly through adjoining streets. But at the request of Fifth Avenue merchants the city has decided to permit some buses to operate in a single lane on the closed avenue.

• Cost has been minimal. The Sanitation Department reports that there is less litter on the closed streets than is left on normal business days. Only a handful of traffic policemen have been needed to re-route cars.

• A random sample of 800 persons interviewed on Fifth Avenue showed that 93 percent approved the closing, that 77 percent visited shops and that 63 percent made purchases. Thirteen percent said that they had gone to the avenue because they were attracted by the traffic ban.

• Only nine of 34 stores contacted by the city reported a decline in sales during the first closing on July 11. Fifteen stores said that sales increased, and the ten others were closed on Saturday.

Nevertheless, the thousand-member Fifth Avenue Association of Businessmen remains adamantly opposed. Melvin

Dawley, the association's board chairman, explained why:

"Fifth Avenue does not adapt itself to mall shopping because of its length. It is 6,750 feet long, and our surveys show that women shoppers average about 700 feet. We need mass transportation.

### Prestige Threatened

"The closing also endangers the prestige, quality and character of the avenue. Many of the people who come are non-shoppers. As a rule, business is worse in multi-floor stores, and better among main-floor operators, who benefit from impulse buying.

"The idea is a good one in certain areas, but not on Fifth Avenue. We have asked the mayor to reconsider closing the avenue."

It is unlikely that Mayor Lindsay will oblige. His aides say that anxiety over pollution has become a political factor that no city administration can ignore. Besides, there are more pedestrians than department store executives.

It looks as if a seed planted on Earth Day may flower into a permanent and auspicious urban amenity. One has to be pretty cheerful not to respond to this poster, which improbably appears on the city's garbage trucks:

"New York's Most Beautiful Street Is for People Only. Come Shop and Stroll. Or Ride a Minitrain Free. Enjoy."

## PEOPLE:

Sealed With a Kiss

Richard Burton hasn't had a sip of the hard stuff for nearly six months, reports Reuters, and as a consequence "looks slimmer and younger than many of his photographs from months ago." It all started—as do many of the Burton gambits—with a bet with wife Elizabeth Taylor while Burton was on location in Mexico for "The Raid on Rommel." "I was disturbed by the fact that I was putting on weight," the actor told Reuters, "and Elizabeth said it was the booze. She bet me—just a kiss or something like that—that I couldn't quit booze for three months, so I did. It's been over five months now. For the first time in 25 years I'm seeing the world without an alcoholic haze. I'm not sure I like what I see, but at least it's a new experience."

However, said Burton, "if you write about this, please don't make me out to be against alcohol. If you print that I've seen the light, I'll get all sorts of letters of congratulations from the temperance people and I certainly don't want to encourage their cause. One word of support from them and I'll probably be roaring drunk by the time you print your story. My abstinence isn't permanent anyway, never intended to be. I owe a lot to booze. A lot of good times and clear thinking, actually. So I don't want to offend it."

Also off the booze for a while is Chris Lloyd, back to lemonade yesterday after drinking ten glasses of assorted rum, gin, scotch and champagne in London Thursday night, and ending up in the hospital. "I went over to a friend's home," said Chris, 39, and decided to have a drink just like dad does when he calls at a friend's. The drink made me feel stronger. I didn't want to go to the hospital so I fought and struggled with everybody. The man in the ambulance had to sit on me." After a little discussion with his father the following day, Chris told an impromptu press conference: "I don't think I will drink that stuff again."

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY:** To Princess Anne, who turned 20 yesterday aboard the royal yacht Britannia, en route to Balmoral Castle in the Scottish Highlands for the family's annual summer vacation. "Both the birthday and the vacation could be important for Anne," writes UPI's Joan Deppa. "Friends say her only ambition is to get married and Balmoral has been the royal family's favorite courting spot since the days of Queen Victoria." It was there that Princess Margaret, Elizabeth's now engaged to Philip Mountbatten, at the age of 20, filed: In Los Angeles Superior Court, a paternity suit against singer



Richard Burton

Elvis Presley, 35, by Patricia Parker, a 21-year-old Hollywood waitress who expects her child in September and is asking \$1,300 a month temporary maintenance. Presley is currently appearing in Las Vegas where his wife of three years, the former Priscilla Ann Beaulieu, and his two-year-old daughter are staying with him. **MARRIED:** Cathy Nagel, former member of the U.S. skiing team, and French skier Jacques Lescan, in Sentosa, Chile, Friday, declined. An offer by the Coventry, England, Council of free bus transportation for old-age pensioners. The elderly residents insisted on paying their own way.

**SUED:** The Aga Khan, 32, by the Miroiriste de Lintex company, for refusing to pay a bill of 9,885 francs (\$1,751) for a custom-built silver-mirrored wardrobe he had ordered. The Aga, who ordered the item shortly after his marriage to Lady Sarah Crichlow-Stuart last year for his private "hotel" near the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on the Ile de la Cité, said the work did not measure up to what he had been promised. The company maintained that the wardrobe was "handsome and good." The court ruled that the case was not urgent and ordered it turned over to a civil court to decide "in due course" the relative merits of the conflicting claims.

A three-day courtesy visit by seven Dutch minesweepers to Teignmouth, England, got off to a sorry start yesterday when the town councilors first resented, then rejected a suggestion by Dutch naval officers that ten unattached girls be provided for ten bachelor officers for a shipboard party. "It is not the council's job," sniffed W. Cole, speaker for the town fathers, "to provide women for Dutch naval officers. I am all for hospitality, but providing women is going too far. Next we shall be asked to lay on crates of wine and Turkish delight..."

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